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THE
HANDYBOOK
OF
THE CIVIL SERVICE



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NEW-STREET SQUARE

THE
HANDYBOOK
OF
THE CIVIL SERVICE

BY



EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.

Late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford

LONDON
LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, AND ROBERTS
1860

232. c. 119.



PREFACE.

As the national mind has been long waking to the expediency of superseding the old system of patronage, by which the Ministry used to dispose of almost all situations in the Civil Service of the Crown, it appeared to me to be neither uninteresting nor unprofitable to place upon record in these pages a brief account of the labours of the Civil Service Commissioners, and of the results hitherto attained, and at the same time to afford a useful Guide to those who may desire to offer themselves as Candidates for public appointments.

It is much to be feared that, in spite of all the force which the public press has brought to bear upon the subject, the old system of nomination still practically retains much of its baneful influence, and that the regulation by which, in most branches, Candidates have still

first to be nominated by some Minister of the Crown, acts as a serious obstacle to the real interests of the nation, by excluding ambitious spirits who do not boast of aristocratic connections. Such the author of this little work has found to be the case in more than one Department; and he trusts that the press and the educated classes at large will never relax their efforts at improvement, until the Civil Service is fairly thrown open to all the subjects of the Crown who can show themselves, before a competent tribunal, fit to become servants of Her Majesty in one or other of our public Departments. Our scholarships and fellowships have been thrown open to unlimited public competition, both at Oxford and Cambridge, and with marked success; and there can surely be no valid reason why a movement which has common sense on its side, and has proved so valuable on the banks of the Isis and the Cam, should be quietly ignored or set aside at Westminster as unsuited to the age in which our lot is cast.

E. W.

17, CHURCH ROW, HAMPSTEAD,
May 26, 1860.

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“ At the Court at Buckingham Palace the 21st day of May, 1855; present, the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

“ Whereas it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in any of her Majesty's civil establishments;

“ Now, therefore, her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, Assistant Comptroller General of the Exchequer, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire, Companion of the Bath, Clerk Assistant to the House of Lords, and Edward Romilly, Esquire, Chairman of the Board of Audit, or such other persons as her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, shall be commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men so proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in the civil establishments as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of her Majesty, and shall

have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

"And it is hereby ordered, that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament an estimate for the remuneration of a secretary to the said commissioners, and of such examiners and others as may be required to assist in the performance of their duties.

"And it is hereby ordered, that all such young men as may be proposed to be appointed to any junior situation in any department of the Civil Service shall, before they are admitted to probation, be examined by or under the directions of the said commissioners, and shall receive from them a certificate of qualification for such situation.

"And it shall be the duty of the commissioners in respect of every such candidate, before granting any such certificate as aforesaid,

- "1st. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted ;
- "2nd. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties ;
- "3rd. To ascertain that the character of the candidate is such as to qualify him for public employment ; and,
- "4th. To ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties.

"The rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads should be settled, with the assistance of the commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department ; but, except that candidates for admission to any of the

junior situations in any branch of the Civil Service will be required to obtain certificates of qualification as aforesaid, such examining board shall not make any alteration in respect to the nomination or appointment of candidates by those who are or may be charged with the duty of nomination and appointment.

"After the candidate has passed his examination, and received his certificate of qualification from the commissioners, he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended; and he shall not be finally appointed to the public service unless upon satisfactory proofs of his fitness being furnished to the chief of the department after six months' probation.

"And it is lastly hereby ordered, that in case the chief of any department considers it desirable to appoint to any situation, for which there are no prescribed limits of age, a person of mature age, having acquired special qualifications for the appointment in other pursuits, such person shall not in virtue of this order be required to obtain any certificate from the said commissioners in order to obtaining such appointment, but the chief of the department shall cause the appointment of any person not previously examined to be formally recorded as having been made on account of special qualifications.

"(Signed)

WM. L. BATHURST."

Previous to this Order in Council, there already existed a system of examination in several departments of the Civil Service, among others the Board of Inland Revenue; but it was of the most restricted kind, and applicable only to persons appointed to inferior situations. Her Majesty's order, therefore, requiring "that all such young men as might be proposed to be appointed to *any junior situation in any department of the Civil Service*," should pass an examination before being admitted to probation, inaugurated a complete adminis-

trative revolution, which soon became of immediate practical importance, through the zeal with which the appointed commissioners began the discharge of their duties. They placed themselves at once in communication with the authorities of the several departments, to ascertain from them the subjects which they might deem it expedient to prescribe; and coming in the majority of instances to an easy arrangement, the examinations were begun forthwith. On the 4th of March, 1856, the commissioners—reduced meanwhile by the resignation of Mr. Edward Romilly, to two members, Sir Edward Ryan and Mr. (now Sir) John George Shaw Lefevre—issued their first report, from which it appeared that up to the end of February of the same year 697 candidates for the Civil Service had been examined in London, and 381 in the provinces, making a total of 1,078. During the same period, the number of certificates granted had been 677, and that of certificates refused 309, forming a whole of 985 decisions, the rest being lost in competitive examinations, in which candidates, though otherwise qualified, had to give way provisionally in favour of a more accomplished rival. The second report of the commissioners, recapitulating in many respects the first, was issued on the 16th of February, 1857. From this report it appeared that the number of candidates to the Civil Service, whose cases had been adjudicated from 21st of May, 1855, to 31st of December, 1856, was 3,004. Of this number 60 were found to be not within the limits of age prescribed for admission to the departments to which they were respectively nominated; 12 were found physically incompetent for the duties of their situations; 10 failed to give satisfactory evidence of their fitness in respect to character: 99 were admitted without examination upon reports from the heads of departments; and 137 either declined to undergo the requisite examination, or withdrew without completing it. Of the remaining 2,686, who were actually examined as to their knowledge and ability, 1,587 obtained certificates of qualification, 880 were

rejected as not qualified, and 219 were unsuccessful upon competition. The next report (the third in number) of the Civil Service Commissioners was issued on the 25th of February, 1858. It stated that the number of nominations made in the year 1857 to situations under the Order in Council was 2,189, raising the number since the origin of the commission to the end of December, 1857, to a total of 5,682. The number of candidates rejected in 1857 was 490, and that of certificates granted 1,354, including 83 issued to successful competitors, and 50 given without examination upon reports from the heads of departments. It thus appeared that, in the three periods embraced by the three reports of the Civil Service Commission, the proportion of rejections to the number of candidates examined had been —

1855	31·5 per cent.
1856	39·0 " "
1857	28·9 " "

The fourth report of the Commission is dated 15th of April, 1859. This report stated that the total number of nominations to junior situations to which the order in council had been applied during the year 1858 was 2,258. Of these, 1,425 were simple nominations without any reference to competition, and 833 were nominations of several candidates as competitors for one or more situations. Certificates upon simple nomination were granted during the year in 958 cases; in 935 after examination, and in 23 upon the reports of heads of departments; and in 292 cases certificates were refused on account of deficiency of knowledge in the prescribed subjects of examination. The fifth report of the Civil Service Commissioners was published at the beginning of March, 1860. From this document we learn that the number of nominations for the year 1859 was 2,918, or an increase of 660 over the preceding year. The number of certificates granted in 1859 amounted to 1,511, and the rejections after examinations were 310. The total number of nominations to situations to which the order

in council had been applied was, therefore, as follows:—

1855-6 (19 months)	.	.	.	3,495
1857	.	.	.	2,189
1858	.	.	.	2,258
1859	.	.	.	2,918
				<hr/>
				10,860

Of these nominations, the following were nominations of one candidate only :—

1855-6 (19 months)	.	.	3,037
1857	.	.	1,838
1858	.	.	1,425
1859	.	.	1,739
			<hr/>
			8,039

The numbers of competitors, and of the situations for which they were to compete, were as follows :—

Year.	Competitors.	Situations to be competed for.
1855-6 (19 months)	458	109
1857	351	106
1858	833	258
1859	1,179	259
<hr/>		
2,821		732

The certificates and rejections were :—

Year.	Certificates.	Rejections.
1855-6 (19 months)	1,686	880
1857	1,354	490
1858	1,154	292
1859	1,511	310
<hr/>		
5,705		1,972

Such are the most salient features of the five reports published by the Civil Service Commission down to the year 1859 inclusive. If they prove nothing else, they at least clearly show that the system of examination for the public offices under Government has now taken a firm root among the public institutions of the country, and is increasing in extent and importance from year to year.

II. DEPARTMENTS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE branches of the Civil Service which are entered at present through examination, either competitive or on the nomination of the heads of the respective departments, are as follows :—

In England.

1. The Admiralty, or that part of the Civil Service which has the superintendence and control of the Royal Navy at home and abroad, and of the Coast Guard Service. Besides the foreign and provincial establishments of this department, there are two important London branches in which its business is carried on, at Whitehall and Somerset House. At the former place the sittings of the Admiralty Board are held, and the general correspondence of the service is attended to; and at the latter the financial accounts and contracts of the navy and coast-guard are regulated. The number of junior situations in this department is necessarily very large, and vacancies frequent. In order, however, to compete for any vacancy, a nomination must first previously be obtained from the First Lord of the Admiralty, who exercises the entire patronage, civil as well as military. Nevertheless this patronage is shared to some extent, *de facto* if not *de jure*, by the five junior Lords. The Surveyor of the Navy has the patronage of the naval yards.

2. The Admiralty Court, or Court of Law where the duties of Lord High Admiral are exercised in his judicial capacity. The number of junior situations in this department is about fifteen; and vacancies are filled by

nomination of one or several candidates. The patronage is exercised by the Judge of the Court.

3. The Audit Office, or department for the verification of the accounts of the army and navy establishments, of the land revenue, of the civil and military establishments in Ireland, and other important branches of the public service. The department is under the control of five Commissioners, who are themselves subordinate to the Treasury Board. The number of junior situations is about seventy, and vacancies to these places are filled by limited competition, on the nomination of the Lords of the Treasury, consisting of the First Lord, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the three junior Lords.

4. The British Museum. All the appointments in this establishment are in the gift of the three principal trustees, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. No arrangement, however, has as yet been come to respecting the examination of candidates who may offer themselves for vacancies.

5. The Charitable Trusts Commission, or department of the public service which has to superintend the proper management and disposal of property left in trust for public charities in England and Wales. The junior situations in this department number about twenty-five, and vacancies to them are filled by nomination from the Commissioners, who are four in number.

6. The Civil Service Commission, instituted by an Order in Council dated May 21, 1855. In this new branch of the public service there are six junior situations, the vacancies to which are filled nominally by the two Commissioners, but practically open to unlimited competition.

7. The Colonial Office, or department of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There are about thirty-six junior situations at this office, which are filled by limited

competition, depending on nomination by the minister. Besides these appointments, however, the same department has under its control a considerable number of writerships in Ceylon, candidates to which are required to pass, besides the ordinary examination, an additional one in the Cingalese and Tamul languages, after their arrival in the colony.

8. The Colonial Land and Emigration Office, or department for the management of the funds voted by Parliament, or remitted by the various colonies, for the purposes of emigration. There are in this office about fifteen junior situations, vacancies to which are filled by nomination of the two Commissioners.

9. The Committee of Council on Education, or department for superintending the distribution and employment of the funds voted by Parliament for national education in Great Britain. There are about forty junior situations in this office, filled by competitive examination, after nomination by the Lord President of the Council, or the Vice-President.

10. The Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission, or department for facilitating the inclosure of all waste lands, for regulating the commutation of tithes, and of rent-fines payable to lords of the manor, and for superintending the advancement of public money for the improvement of land by drainage. There are fourteen junior situations at this office, vacancies to which are filled by nomination of the four Commissioners.

11. The Customs. This department, one of the most important branches of the Civil Service, on account of the large number of persons employed in it, is divided into six great branches, denominated respectively the Secretary's Office, the Solicitor's Office, the Receiver-General's Office, the Comptroller-General's Office, the Inspector-General's Office, and the Examiner's Office. It is stated that the number of officials of all classes employed in this department reaches very nearly six thou-

sand, from which may be formed an idea of the great amount and frequency of vacancies in the junior situations. All these are now filled by limited competition, after previous nomination by either the Lords of the Treasury or any of the six Commissioners of Customs.

12. The Duchy of Lancaster, or department for managing the revenues derived from the landed property of the crown in Lancashire (about £40,000 annually). There are nearly sixty persons employed in this office, one half of whom are in junior situations. The patronage is vested in the Chancellor of the Duchy, but no particulars as to examination have as yet been fixed on between him and the Civil Service Commissioners.

13. The Ecclesiastical Commission, or department for regulating ecclesiastical revenues, devising plans for adjusting parishes, and otherwise providing for the efficiency of the Established Church. There are about thirty junior situations at this office, which are filled by nomination of the three Commissioners.

14. The Exchequer Office, or department for controlling and recording the details of the national revenue. There are ten junior situations in this department, filled after nomination by the Lords of the Treasury.

15. The Factory Inspector's Office, or department for superintending the condition and working of the factories, mines, collieries, and other large establishments of the same nature. There are about thirty junior situations, including sub-inspectorships, in this department. Vacancies are filled by nomination from the Secretary of State for the Home Office.

16. The Foreign Office, or department for conducting the relations of the British empire with foreign countries. To it are attached the Diplomatic corps, the Consular corps, and the Foreign Service Messengers'

establishment, numbering on the whole between six hundred and seven hundred appointments. About one-fifth of these are junior situations, now filled by limited competition, after previous nomination by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

17. The Friendly Societies' Registry, or department for superintending the execution of the laws of Parliament with regard to Friendly Societies. There are five junior situations at this office, filled by nomination of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, consisting of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England.

18. The General Register Office, or department for recording the births, marriages, and deaths in England and Wales, and preparing the sanatory and other returns pertaining to the subject. The junior situations of this office, to the number of sixty or seventy, are filled by limited competition, after nomination by the Lords of the Treasury.

19. The Home Office, or department for controlling all matters relating to the internal affairs of Great Britain. Attached to it is the jurisdiction over the criminal establishments of the kingdom, the Metropolitan police, and other important branches of the public service. Strictly belonging to the office, however, are only some thirty junior situations, vacancies in which are filled by limited competition, after previous nomination by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

20. The House of Commons, or chamber of representatives of the nation. This part of the public service is divided into three branches, called respectively, the Department of the Speaker, the Department of the

Clerk of the House, and the Department of the Serjeant-at-Arms. There are on the whole nearly a hundred junior situations on the establishment, filled on nomination of the heads of departments, viz., the Speaker, the Clerk of the House, and the Serjeant-at-Arms.

21. The House of Lords, or second branch of the legislature, and highest judicial tribunal in the realm. This department comprises about forty junior situations, vacancies to which are filled by nomination of the Clerk of the Parliaments.

22. The Indian Office, or department for the Government of the Indian empire, established by Act of Parliament of 1858, in lieu of the old East India Company. The office is divided into the Secretariat Department, the Indian Correspondence Department, the Military Department, the Clerks to Committees, the Marine and Transport, the Inspector-General of Stores, the Accountant-General and Cashiers, the Auditors, the Administration, the Wills and Bonds, the Searcher of Records and Statistical Reporter's, and the Writer's Departments. The most extensive of these subdivisions is that of the Indian Correspondence, which is again subdivided into seven secondary departments, viz., the financial, the revenue, the judicial, the educational and ecclesiastical, the political, the railway and electric telegraph, and the public works departments. Each of these departments is headed by a Secretary, and has a staff of clerks of its own, and from the mere list of these offices it may easily be concluded that the number of junior situations must needs be very large. The entire patronage of this vast number of appointments rests with the Secretary of State for India. He has notified, however, to the Civil Service Commissioners that in the case of writerships and other junior situations *for India*, he will waive his privilege of nomination, so that these are at present entirely thrown open to unlimited competition.

23. The Inland Revenue, or department charged

with the collection of the several duties levied under the name of Excise, Stamps, Land and Assessed Taxes, and Property and Income Tax, and amounting on the whole to nearly thirty-six millions at present. This large amount of national income is secured and transferred to the Treasury through the instrumentality of 5,440 persons, who form the establishment of the Inland Revenue Service. The department is divided into two great branches, that of the Excise and that of Stamps and Taxes; and the employés of one branch are seldom transferred to the other. Vacancies, which are necessarily very numerous, are filled by limited competition on the nomination of the Lords of the Treasury.

24. The Joint-Stock Companies Registry, or department for superintending and entering the formation of Joint-Stock Companies, and of all other companies consisting of more than twenty-five members. There are four junior situations, filled by nomination of the President of the Board of Trade.

25. The London University. A few junior situations under Government are connected with this establishment, and vacancies to them are filled by nomination of the Senate of the University.

26. The Lunacy Commission, or department charged with the supervision of Lunatic Asylums and the protection of lunatics in England and Wales. There are seven junior situations at this office, candidates to which are nominated by either the Lord Chancellor or the Commissioners in Lunacy.

27. The Metropolitan Police Courts. The number of junior situations in this department, mostly clerkships, is between forty and fifty. Vacancies are filled by nomination of the Secretary of State for the Home Office.

28. The Metropolitan Police. Besides the appointments in the force itself, many of which are now filled

through examination, there are a certain number of junior situations in the Commissioner's and the Receiver's department of this office. The whole of these are in the patronage of the Home Secretary.

29. The Mint. There are about a dozen junior situations at this establishment. Vacancies in them are filled on nomination of the Lords of the Treasury.

30. The National Debt Office, or department for managing the funds provided by Parliament for the Reduction of the National Debt, and likewise for registering and superintending Savings Banks. The number of junior situations in this department is about twenty-two, and vacancies in them are filled by limited competition, after nomination by either the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

31. The Patent Office, or department for registering and specifying new discoveries, as constituted under the Patent Law Amendment Act, 15 and 16 Vic. c. 83. There are about ten junior situations at this office, and the patronage is exercised by the Lord Chancellor.

32. The Paymaster General's Office, or department for discharging all accounts connected with the military and naval expenditure of the country, as also with all civil payments charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and the sums voted by Parliament in the miscellaneous estimates. The number of junior situations in this office exceeds fifty, and vacancies to them are filled by limited competition, on nomination of the Paymaster General.

33. The Poor Law Board, or department for the supervision of unions, workhouses, vestries, and other establishments for the relief and management of the poor in the United Kingdom. There are from forty to forty-five junior situations, all of which are filled by limited competition, after nomination by the President of the Board.

34. The General Post Office, or department of the public service with the exclusive authority of conveying letters within the United Kingdom. This is one of the largest offices under Government, affording employment to between twenty-four and twenty-five thousand persons, of whom about four thousand are at the chief offices of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. The London office has two great subdivisions, called respectively the Secretary's department, and the Receiver's and Accountant General's department. Each of these is again subdivided into smaller branches, as, for example, the Secretary's department into the mail-coach office, the money-order office, and others. The number of junior situations in such a vast establishment is of course very large, and has lately become still more so on account of not only the ordinary clerkships, but the appointments of letter carriers, mail-guards, and labourers being filled by competitive examination. The nomination to all these rests with the Postmaster General.

35. The Prisons Department, or office for the supervision of all the county and borough goals in the United Kingdom. The exact number of junior situations in this department is not known, but they are tolerably numerous, inasmuch as the service extends throughout England and Scotland. The patronage is exercised by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, in conjunction with the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

36. The Privy Council Office, or department for the preparation and execution of orders made by the Sovereign. The department is divided into three branches, called the Committee for Trade, the Judicial Committee, and the Committee for Education. The last named branch, however, has been partly separated from the office during late years on account of the extraordinary increase of its business, and as such, has been noticed already under No. 9. Vacancies are

filled on nomination of the President of the Council, and the Vice-President.

37. The Privy Seal Office, or department for preparing warrants under the royal sign manual. There are three junior situations in this office, which are filled on nomination by the Lord Privy Seal.

38. The Public Works Loan Office, or department for granting loans to corporate bodies, companies, and parishes, for the execution of works of a public character. In this office are six junior situations, vacancies to which are filled by the Lords of the Treasury.

39. The Record Office, or department for the preservation and arrangement of all ancient and modern records and state papers. There are from forty to fifty junior situations in this office, which are filled by limited competition, on nomination of the Master of the Rolls.

40. The Science and Art Department, or office for directing and assisting polytechnic schools, industrial museums, geological surveys, and other undertakings of like nature. The department has some sixty or seventy junior situations, which are filled by limited competition, on nomination of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and the Vice-President of the Council of Education.

41. The Stationery Office, or department for the purchase of paper and parchment, the binding of books, the ruling, printing, and lithographing of forms, documents, and circulars used in the various branches of the public service. There are nearly fifty junior situations at this office, vacancies to which are filled on nomination by the Lords of the Treasury.

42. The Trade Department, or office for collecting and publishing statistical information respecting trade and commerce, for superintending railway lines, steam-

boats, and electric telegraphs, as well as for registering designs of new inventions, and investigating discoveries of a public nature. The office is divided into four secondary departments, called respectively the General Department, the Railway Department, the Mercantile Marine Department, and the Statistical Department. There are, in the whole, nearly a hundred junior situations, part of which are filled by limited competition, on nomination of the President of the Board of Trade.

43. The Treasury, or highest branch of the executive, charged especially with the general superintendence and control of all matters of finance, including the public income and expenditure. On account of these high functions, appointments in the department are always more sought after than those in other branches of the public service, with, perhaps, the sole exception of the Foreign Office. The department is divided into two branches, called the Treasury Board and the Solicitor's Office. There are between fifty and sixty junior situations, vacancies to which are filled by limited competition, after nomination by any of the five lords of the Treasury.

44. The War Department, or office for the administration and supervision of the army at home and abroad. The department is divided into the Commander-in-Chief's Office, the Quartermaster-General's Office, the Adjutant-General's Office, and the Judge Advocate-General's Office. Besides these there are a number of subordinate manufacturing departments, and military stores establishments, in all of which are a large number of junior situations. The whole of these, amounting to between four and five hundred, are at present filled by limited competition, after previous nomination of the Secretary of State for War.

45. The Woods and Forests Office, or department for managing and superintending the royal forests and woodlands, and the manors and territories of the crown

in Great Britain and Ireland. There are at this office between thirty and forty junior situations, vacancies to which are filled by limited competition, on nomination of the Lords of the Treasury.

46. The Works and Public Buildings Office, or department for superintending and controlling the expenditure connected with the maintenance and repair of the royal palaces, the seats of the government functionaries, and other public buildings. The office has some fifty junior situations, all of which are at present disposed of by limited competition, subject only to the previous nomination of the Lords of the Treasury.

In Scotland.

47. The Board of Fisheries, or department for the superintendence of the British white herring fisheries. There are in this office some thirty junior situations, including officers at the various outposts. The patronage is exercised, as far as regards the clerkships, by the Secretary of the Board, while posts in the fisheries are at the disposal of the commissioners.

48. The General Register Office, or department for recording the births, marriages, and deaths in Scotland, and preparing the sanitary and other returns bearing upon the subject. The junior situations of this office are to the number of about fifteen, and vacancies to them are filled by limited competition, on nomination of the Lords of the Treasury.*

49. The Lunacy Board, or department charged with the supervision of lunatic asylums and the protection of lunatics in Scotland. There are five junior situations

* The Scotch patronage in the hands of the Treasury is generally exercised upon the recommendation of one of the three junior Lords, who represents a Scotch constituency.

at this office, the patronage of which is vested in the commissioners.

50. The Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, or department for controlling and recording the details of the revenue as far as regards Scotland. There are about fifteen junior situations in this department, which are at the disposal of the Lords of the Treasury.

51. The Royal Observatory, Edinburgh. In this establishment are three junior situations, filled on nomination of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

In Ireland.

52. The Chief Secretary's Office, or department for controlling all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, as far as they come within the executive power of the Lord Lieutenant. The department has a London branch at Whitehall. The number of its junior situations is about twenty, and vacancies to them are filled by limited competition, the nominations to which rest *de jure* with the Lord Lieutenant, but are made *de facto* by the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

53. The Constabulary for Ireland. This is a very important department of the public service, inasmuch as the number of its junior situations is extraordinarily numerous, not only the clerkships, but all the appointments in the force, from cadets upwards, being filled at present by limited competition. The nomination to these is in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the under Secretary.

54. The Convict Service, or department for the supervision of all the county and borough gaols in Ireland. The number of junior situations in the establishment, including officials who administer the disci-

pline of the gaols, amounts to several hundreds, and vacancies to all these appointments are now filled by limited competition, after previous nomination by either the Lord Lieutenant or the Chief Secretary.

55. The Educational Office, or department for superintending the distribution and employment of the funds granted by Parliament for public education in Ireland. The number of junior situations in this department, including inspectorships, amounts to between seventy and eighty, and vacancies to them are filled by nomination of the resident Commissioner of the Board of Education.

56. The General Register Office, or department for recording the births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland, and preparing the sanatory and other returns connected therewith. The office has ten junior situations, vacancies to which are filled by limited competition, on nomination of either the Lord Lieutenant or the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

57. The Lunacy Board, or department charged with the supervision of lunatic asylums and the protection of lunatics in Ireland. There are six junior situations, vacancies to which are filled by limited competition, on nomination of the Lord Lieutenant.

58. The Paymaster of Civil Services Office. This department, a branch of the Treasury, has some twenty junior situations, the nominations to which rest with the Lords of the Treasury.*

59. The Poor Law Board, or department for the supervision of unions, workhouses, vestries, and other establishments for the relief and management of the poor in Ireland. There are thirty-six junior situations

* The Irish patronage in the hands of the Treasury is exercised through one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, who represents some Irish constituency.

in this department, the patronage of which is exercised by the three Poor Law Commissioners.

60. The Public Works Office, or department for the superintendence of roads, canals, railways, government buildings, and all other works of a public nature in Ireland. The Office is divided into three secondary departments, called the Secretary's Branch, the Accountant's Branch, and the Architect's Branch. There are about forty junior situations, nominations to which rest with the Lords of the Treasury.

61. The Registry of Deeds Office, or department for the registry of all deeds, conveyances, and wills in Ireland. There are between seventy and eighty clerks in this office, vacancies to which are filled by nomination of the Chief Registrar.

62. The War Department for Ireland. In this branch establishment there are eleven junior situations, vacancies to which are filled by limited competition, on nomination of the Military Secretary for Ireland.

III. LIMITS OF AGE AND QUALIFICATIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

Departments of the Public Service in England.

1. The Admiralty. Candidates for clerkships must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five; except in the case of persons temporarily employed who may be nominated if under thirty, provided they were under twenty-five when first temporarily employed. The qualifications required are:—

a. For the Whitehall branch :

1. Writing English from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Précis writing, *i.e.* extracting and condensing the contents of papers.
5. Geography.
6. The leading points in English history.
7. Translation from French.
8. Translation from Latin or a second modern language.

b. For the Somerset House branch.

1. Writing English from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Book-keeping by double entry.
4. English composition.
5. Précis, writing, as above.
6. Geography.

7. Translation from Latin, or any modern language; or the leading points of English or modern history; or algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science.
- c. For clerks in dockyards, victualling yards, or naval establishments at home, and for temporary clerks:
 1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. Book-keeping.

2. The Admiralty Court. Candidates for clerkships to be between seventeen and thirty-five years of age, unless acting as supplementary clerks on the establishment at the time of nomination. Candidates for supplementary clerkships, and clerkships in the Marshal's office to be between the ages of seventeen and thirty. The qualifications required are :—

- a. For clerks :
 1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
 2. Transcribing.
 3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 4. English composition.
 5. Précis writing, *i.e.* making condensed abstracts of papers.
 6. Translation from Latin, or any modern language; or the leading points of English or modern history; or geography; or algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science.
- b. For supplementary clerks :
 1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
 2. Transcribing.
 3. The first four rules of arithmetic, with Practice and the Rule of Three.
 4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

3. The Audit Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, unless acting as supplementary clerks at the time of nomination. Candidates for the post of messenger to be between twenty-one and thirty-five years of age. The qualifications required are :—

a. For clerks :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis writing, *i. e.* making condensed abstracts of papers.

b. For messengers :

1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. Elementary arithmetic.

4. The British Museum. It is understood that all the future appointments at this establishment shall be confirmed only after previous examination; but no limit of age and no course of examination have as yet been fixed on between the authorities and the Civil Service Commissioners.

5. The Charitable Trusts Commission. Candidates for first and second-class clerkships to be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five; and candidates for junior clerkships to be between eighteen and thirty. The qualifications required for all classes are :—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Précis, *i. e.* making condensed abstracts of papers.
5. Translation from Latin, or a modern foreign language, or English history, or elementary mathematics.

6. The Civil Service Commission. Candidates for clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, with this exception, that for candidates who have been previously in the public service the maximum limit shall be considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided they were when first entering the service under the maximum age, and have served continuously since that time. Candidates for the post of messenger or porter to be between twenty-one and thirty-five, under the same clause as regards the maximum of age as the foregoing. The qualifications required are :—

a. For clerks :

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, square root, and the use of logarithms.
3. English composition.
4. Précis writing, including the digest and preparation of tabular statements.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Translation from and into Latin.
8. French, or another modern language.

b. For office keepers, messengers, and porters :

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Elementary arithmetic.

7. The Colonial Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five ; and candidates for writerships in Ceylon between eighteen and thirty. The qualifications required are :—

a. For clerks, in the preliminary examination :

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

3. Précis, *i. e.* abstract of official papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, or Italian. The selection is left to the candidate.

And in the final examination :

6. Languages and literature of Greece and Rome.
 7. Languages and literature of France, Germany, and Italy.
 8. Exercises in English composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
 9. Modern history, including that of the British colonies and possessions.
 10. Elements of constitutional and international law, and elements of political economy.
 11. Pure and mixed mathematics, not including the highest branches.
 12. Accounts and book-keeping.
- b. For writers in Ceylon at the preliminary examination :
1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. Précis writing.
 4. Geography, particularly that of British India and its dependencies.
 5. Translation, at the selection of the candidate, from one of the following languages : Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, or Italian.

And in the final examination :

6. Languages and literature of Greece and Rome.
7. Exercises in English composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
8. Modern history, including that of the British colonies and possessions.

9. Elements of constitutional and international law, and elements of political economy.
10. Accounts and book-keeping.
11. Pure and mixed mathematics, not including the highest branches.
12. Geology, chemistry, and civil engineering.

Gentlemen appointed to writerships are required, after their arrival at Ceylon, to pass an examination in the Rudiments of the Cingalese and Tamul languages before being appointed on the civil establishment of the island; and a further examination, proving a thorough knowledge of these languages, is required for promotion.

8. The Colonial Land and Emigration Office.

Candidates for permanent clerkships to be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five; but an extra clerk would not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the establishment up to the age of thirty-five years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of twenty-five, and had since served continuously. Candidates for temporary clerkships to be between seventeen and forty-five years of age. The qualifications required are :—

a. For permanent clerks :

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Précis, *i. e.* making abstract of official papers.

b. For temporary clerks :

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Elementary arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.

9. The Committee of Council for Education.

Candidates for clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five years of age. The qualifications required are :—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes.
3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
4. Calculation of percentages.
5. Book-keeping.
6. Précis, and digest of forms into summaries.

10. The Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithé Commission. Candidates for clerkships to be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five; and candidates for an appointment as permanent draughtsman to be not older than thirty. The qualifications required are :—

a. For clerks :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Correspondence.

b. For permanent draughtsmen :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Correspondence.
4. Land surveying.
5. Plan drawing.

11. The Customs. Candidates for clerkships to be between sixteen and twenty-five years of age; but any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination. Candidates for extra clerkships and other extra officers to be admitted up to the age of forty, provided they were employed for not less than six months each year at the establishment before reaching the age of twenty-five. Candidates for the post of searcher, landing-waiter, coast officer, gauger, tide-waiter, and weigher, to be between the age of twenty and twenty-five; and candidates for the post of house-

keeper or messenger to be between twenty-one and thirty-five. No person to be admitted from another public department who shall have attained the age of thirty years, unless he be appointed direct from such office, and shall have been under twenty-five when first admitted. The qualifications required are :—

- a. For clerks in the solicitor's office :
 1. Good handwriting and orthography.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. English composition.
 4. Geography.
 5. English history.
 6. Translation from Latin.
- b. For other clerks, as well as extra clerks, landing waiters, coast officers, and gaugers :
 1. Good handwriting and orthography.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. English composition.
 4. Geography.
 5. English history.
- c. For tidewaiters and weighers :
 1. Writing from dictation.
 2. The first four rules in arithmetic.
 3. Knowledge of the different weights and measures.
- d. For housekeepers and messengers :
 1. Reading.
 2. Writing from dictation.
 3. The first four rules of arithmetic.

12. The Duchy of Lancaster. It is settled that for the future all appointments at this establishment shall be confirmed only after a previous successful examination before the Civil Service Commissioners; as yet, however, nothing has been fixed respecting the limits of age and the necessary requirements.

13. The Ecclesiastical Commission. Candidates for senior clerkships to be between twenty-one and thirty-five years of age; and candidates for junior and temporary clerkships, to be between sixteen and twenty-five. The qualifications required for all classes are :—

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of documents and papers.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Translation from Latin.
8. Knowledge of French, or of one other language.

14. The Exchequer Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five; with this exception, that when a vacancy is filled up by transfer from another department of the public service, the maximum age may extend to thirty, always provided the candidate was under twenty-five at his first entrance, and has served continuously. The qualifications required are under all circumstances :—

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Geography.
5. History.
6. Book-keeping.
7. Correspondence.
8. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of official papers.

15. The Factory Inspectors' Office. Candidates for the place of sub-inspector of factories to be between twenty-five and forty years of age. The qualifications required for this appointment are :—

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of papers and documents.
5. Geography.
6. English history.
7. Translation from Latin, or any modern language.
8. Knowledge of the elements of political economy.

16. The Foreign Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, with the exception that those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity must be between twenty and twenty-four, candidates for the appointment of Unpaid Attaché to be between eighteen and twenty-five years of age; and candidates for the post of Consul or Vice-Consul to be between twenty-five and fifty. The qualifications required are:—

a. For clerks:

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French translation and conversation; and, should two competitors be equally proficient in this acquirement, German also.

b. For unpaid attachés:

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Précis.
3. Geography.
4. Modern history, especially that of the country to which the candidate is to proceed.
5. French translation and conversation.

c. For paid attachés:

1. Complete knowledge of French.
2. Knowledge of German, Italian, or one other modern language.

3. International law.

4. Knowledge of the reports upon the general, commercial, and political relations of the several countries of Europe; as also of the internal polity, and the administration and social institutions of these territories, and the character of the people. Also ability to describe these facts.

d. For consuls and vice-consuls :

1. Arithmetic.
2. English composition.
3. French translation and conversation.
4. The language of the country in which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British mercantile and commercial law.

17. The Friendly Societies Registry. It is understood that candidates for clerkships in this department, shall for the future pass an examination; but no particulars respecting limits of age and qualifications have as yet been decided on between the authorities and the Civil Service Commission.

18. The General Register Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between the age of seventeen and twenty-five; and candidates for the post of Indexer, Transcriber, Statistical Abstractor, and Sorter, to be between seventeen and thirty. Indexers and Transcribers also may be admitted to clerkships up to the age of thirty, provided they were under twenty-five when originally appointed and have been in continuous service. Candidates for the post of office-keeper and messenger to be between twenty-five and thirty-five. The qualifications required are :—

a. For clerks :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Précis, *i. e.* abstract of official papers

5. Geography.

6. English history.

b. For Indexers, transcribers, statistical abstractors, and sorters :

1. Fair handwriting and orthography.

2. Practice in copying.

3. Elementary arithmetic.

c. For office-keepers and messengers :

1. Fair handwriting and orthography.

2. Elementary arithmetic.

19. The Home Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five years of age. In the case of candidates already in the public service, the maximum to be extended up to the age of thirty, provided they were under twenty-five when first appointed, and have been continuously in the service. The qualifications required are :—

1. Good handwriting and orthography.

2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

3. English composition.

4. Geography.

5. Translation from and into Latin.

6. French translation and conversation.

20. The House of Commons. Candidates for clerkships to be between the age of nineteen and twenty-five, and to possess the following qualifications :—

1. Good handwriting and orthography.

2. The power of accurate comparison of copies into originals.

3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

4. English composition.

5. History of England and of the English Constitution.

6. Translation from Latin.

7. Translation from French.

8. The elements of the law of evidence.

21. The House of Lords. Candidates for clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, and to pass examination in the following subjects :—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of copies with originals.
3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
4. English composition.
5. History of England and of the English Constitution.
6. Translation from Latin or French.
7. History of the constitution of parliament; or, the power of drawing up legal instruments or clauses of a bill; or, classics; or, mathematics; or, moral and mental philosophy and political economy.

22. The Indian Office. Candidates for established clerkships, in the Home Branch, to be between the age of eighteen and twenty-five; with this exception that candidates who have been writers are eligible up to thirty. Candidates for writerships and other junior situations in India, to be between sixteen and twenty-six years of age. Candidates for the post of door-keeper and office porter at the London office to be between eighteen and thirty-five, and for the post of house messenger between twenty and forty years of age. The qualifications required are :—

- a. For established clerks in the Home Branch :
 1. Good handwriting and orthography.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. English composition.
 4. Précis-writing; or, for clerks in the department of the Accountant-General, the elements of book-keeping instead.
 5. Geography.

6. History of England, or of India, at option of the candidate.

7. Latin, or one modern foreign language.

b. For writers and other officials in India :

First examination.

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Geography.
4. History.
5. Copying manuscripts.
6. English composition.

Second Examination.

1. English language and literature :

Composition.

English literature and history, including that of the laws and constitution.

2. Language, literature, and history of Greece.

3. Or, " " " Rome.

4. Or, " " " France.

5. Or, " " " Germany.

6. Or, " " " Italy.

7. Mathematics, pure and mixed.

8. Natural sciences ; that is, chemistry, electricity and magnetism, natural history, geology, and mineralogy.

* * * No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.

9. Moral sciences ; that is, logic, mental and moral philosophy.

10. Sanskrit language and literature.

11. Arabic language and literature.

Third Examination.

1. { Sanskrit.
Vernacular languages of India.

* * * Each candidate may name one or two languages. If he names one only, he must

name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the presidency which he has selected.

2. The history and geography of India.
3. The general principles of jurisprudence and the elements of Hindu and Mohammedan law.
4. Political economy.

32. The Inland Revenue Department. Candidates for permanent clerkships to be between the age of sixteen and twenty-five, for copying clerkships between sixteen and thirty, and for temporary clerkships between eighteen and forty. Candidates for the appointment of supernumerary surveyor of taxes to be between nineteen and twenty-five, of assistants of excise between twenty and twenty-five, and of office-keeper, messenger, stamper, and packer between twenty and thirty-five. In all cases, any candidate presenting himself within one month after obtaining the prescribed age, will be eligible for examination. The qualifications required are : —

a. For clerks in the Secretary's Office and the Legacy Duty Office :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.

b. For clerks in the Solicitor's Office :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.
6. Latin.

7. General principles of Equity and Common Law.
8. Conveyancing.
- c. For clerks in the Receipt and Account Office, and for supernumerary surveyors of taxes :
 1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. Book-keeping by double entry.
 4. English composition.
 5. Geography.
 6. History of the British Empire.
- d. For copying clerks and temporary clerks :
 1. Fair handwriting and orthography.
 2. Elementary arithmetic.
- e. For assistants of excise.
 1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
- f. For stampers, packers, office-keepers, and messengers :
 1. Reading.
 2. Writing from dictation.
 3. Elementary arithmetic.

24. The Joint Stock Companies Registry. Candidates for clerkships to be between seventeen and thirty years of age. The qualifications required are :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. The first four rules in arithmetic, with practice, and the rule of three.
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

25. The London University. Candidates for clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, and to be possessed of the following qualifications :—

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of official papers.

26. The Lunacy Commission. Candidates for clerkships to be between the age of twenty-five and thirty-five, and to be qualified in the following subjects:—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Copying from manuscript.
3. Elementary arithmetic.
4. English composition.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts from documents and official papers.

27. The Metropolitan Police Courts. Candidates for clerkships to be between the age of seventeen and twenty-three, unless the nominee shall be a certificated attorney of one of the courts of law at Westminster, or shall have acted for at least seven years immediately before his application for the appointment as clerk to the justices of any petty session. The qualifications required are:—

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. The first four rules of arithmetic, with reduction and proportion.
3. English composition.
4. Geography; or English history; or Latin; or any modern foreign language.
5. Criminal law, in case the candidate has been a certificated attorney, or justice's clerk at petty sessions.

28. The Metropolitan Police. Candidates for clerkships at the Chief Office to be between seventeen and twenty-five; and candidates for clerkships at the Receiver's Office between eighteen and twenty-five years of age. The required qualifications are:—

- a. For clerks at the Chief Office :
 - 1. Writing from dictation.
 - 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 - 3. Book-keeping.
 - 4. English composition.
 - 5. Geography of the British Empire.
 - 6. History of the British Empire.
 - 7. Translation from French.
- b. For clerks at the Receiver's Office.
 - 1. Good handwriting and orthography.
 - 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 - 3. English composition.
 - 4. Geography of the British Empire.
 - 5. History of the British Empire.

29. The Mint. Candidates for establishment clerkships to be between twenty and thirty years of age; and candidates for temporary clerkships, and for any of the appointments in the operative department, to be between twenty and forty-five. The qualifications required are :—

- a. For establishment clerks :
 - 1. Fair handwriting and orthography.
 - 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 - 3. Book-keeping by double entry.
 - 4. English composition.
 - 5. Correspondence.
 - 6. Preparation of tabular statements.
 - 7. History of England ; or political economy, so far as it relates to money or coinage ; or, the elements of mechanical science ; or, the elements of chemistry.
- b. For temporary clerks :
 - 1. Fair handwriting and orthography.
 - 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 - 3. English composition.

c. For junior assayers, junior superintendents in the melting and coining-rooms, and others belonging to the same class:

1. Fair handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Knowledge of the elements of chemistry, and of such other mechanical sciences as are necessary to give the candidate the requisite technical proficiency.

30. The National Debt Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between the age of sixteen and twenty-five, with the exception of those who have been previously in some branch of the public service, who are eligible until the age of twenty-seven, if their previous service commenced before they were twenty-five. The qualifications required are:—

1. Fair handwriting and orthography.
2. Copying from manuscript.
3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
4. Geography.
5. History.

31. The Patent Office. It has been arranged that the future appointments in this office shall only be confirmed after previous examination before the Civil Service Commissioners; but nothing has as yet been fixed respecting the limits of age and the necessary qualifications.

32. The Paymaster-General's Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, and to be possessed of the following qualifications:—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, purchase of stock and exchange.

nation ; but no particulars respecting limits of age and qualifications required have as yet been fixed on between the authorities and Civil Service Commissioners.

38. The Public Works Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, and to be possessed of the following qualifications :—

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Copying from manuscript.
3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

39. The Record Office. Candidates for any of the junior situations, clerkships included, to be between the age of seventeen and thirty. The qualifications required are :—

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Book-keeping by single entry.
4. *Précis*, *i. e.* making abstracts of documents.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Translation from Latin.
8. Translation from French.

40. The Science and Art Department. Candidates for ordinary clerkships to be between the age of eighteen and twenty-five, except they are already in the public service, and were under twenty-five when first entering it, in which case the maximum age is to be thirty. Candidates for supplementary and temporary clerkships, and for other junior situations, to be between the age of seventeen and thirty, except again where there has been any previous public service extending over a period of at least five years, in which case the limit of age is to be forty-five. The qualifications required are :—

- a. For ordinary clerks :
1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Transcribing.
 3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 4. Précis, *i. e.* making condensed abstracts of public papers.
 5. Geography.
 6. Translation from one ancient or modern foreign language.
- b. For supplementary and temporary clerks :
1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Transcribing.
 3. The first four rules in arithmetic, with practice, and the rule of three.
 4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

41. The Stationery Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between seventeen and twenty-five, and for other junior situations to be between nineteen and forty years of age. For all classes, the qualifications required are :—

1. Fair handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar fractions.
3. English composition.

42. The Trade Department. Candidates for ordinary clerkships to be between the age of eighteen and twenty-five ; but persons already in the public service may be transferred to the Board of Trade, provided they were at the time when they first entered the service under the maximum age for admission. Candidates for supplementary clerkships to be between seventeen and thirty years of age. The qualifications required are :—

- a. For ordinary clerks :
1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Transcribing.

3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 4. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of documents.
 5. Geography.
 6. Translation from one ancient or modern foreign language.
- b.* For supplementary clerks :
1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Transcribing.
 3. Arithmetic, including the first four rules, with practice and the rule of three.
 4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

43. The Treasury. Candidates for establishment clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five; for clerkships in the Solicitor's Office between twenty and thirty, and for supplementary clerkships between eighteen and twenty-five years of age. The maximum age in all cases may be extended up to the age of thirty for candidates who have been in the public service since they were twenty-five. The qualifications required are :—

- a.* For establishment clerks :
1. Good handwriting and orthography.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of papers.
 4. Geography.
 5. History of England.
 6. The first three books of Euclid.
 7. Translation from one of the following languages,—Latin, French, German, or Italian, the selection being left to the candidate.
- b.* For clerks in the Solicitor's Office.
1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. English composition.

4. General principles of equity and common law.
5. Conveyancing.
- c. For supplementary clerks :
 1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. Book-keeping.
 4. English composition.
 5. Indexing.

44. The War Department. Candidates for permanent clerkships at the Commander-in-Chief's Office to be between eighteen and twenty-five, and for supernumerary clerkships in the same office to be between eighteen and forty years of age. Candidates for permanent clerkships at the Quartermaster-General's Office to be between the age of sixteen and twenty-three, and for temporary clerkships at the same to be between sixteen and forty. Candidates for permanent clerkships at the Adjutant-General's Office to be between sixteen and twenty-five, and for temporary clerkships at the same to be between sixteen and forty years of age. Candidates for clerkships at the office of the Council of Military Education to be between eighteen and forty-two; and candidates for the post of non-commissioned officer at any of the out-stations or manufacturing branches to be between twenty and forty-two years of age. Candidates nominated to clerkships after having held other situations (not being temporary clerkships) in the service of the War Department, will only be required to have been within the prescribed limit of age when they first entered the service. The qualifications which are necessary in each case are :—

- a. For permanent clerks :
 1. Good handwriting and orthography.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. English composition.
 4. Précis, *i.e.*, making abstracts of official papers.

5. Geography.
 6. History.
 7. Translation from Latin, or from a modern language.
- b. For permanent clerks at out-stations, clerks in military store service, clerks in royal engineer's offices, and clerks in barrack offices :
1. Fair handwriting and orthography.
 2. English grammar.
 3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 4. Geography.
 5. History.
- c. For clerks at Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and at the manufacturing branches of the War Department :
1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Arithmetic, including avoirdupois table.
 3. Timber measurement.
 4. Correspondence.
 5. Knowledge of the distinguishing characteristics of the materials used in the service, and of the mode of computation employed for each.
- d. For clerks at out-stations and at the royal gun-factories, who are non-commissioned officers of the line :
1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. Correspondence.
- e. For temporary clerks :
1. Fair handwriting and orthography.
 2. Elements of English grammar.
 3. Elementary arithmetic.
- f. For clerks at the Judge-Advocate-General's Office :
1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Copying.

45. The Woods and Forests Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between the age of seventeen and twenty-five years. The qualifications required are:—

a. For ordinary clerks:

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Précis, *i. e.* making condensed abstracts of papers.
4. English history.
5. Translations from either French or Latin.

b. For clerks to surveyors of forests:

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Book-keeping.
4. Correspondence.
5. Ability in copying plans.
6. Knowledge of measuring with a chain.

46. The Works and Public Buildings Office. Candidates for ordinary clerkships to be between the age of seventeen and twenty-five, and candidates for clerkships in the Surveyor's Department to be between eighteen and thirty. For both classes the following qualifications are required:—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Principles of book-keeping.
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis, *i. e.* making condensed abstracts of documents.

In Scotland.

47. The Board of Fisheries. Candidates for clerkships to be between seventeen and twenty-five, and candidates for the appointment of fishery officer to be

between twenty-one and thirty years of age. The qualifications required are : —

a. For clerks :

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including the first four rules and the rule of three.
3. Book-keeping by single entry.
4. Correspondence.

b. For fishery officers :

1. Fair handwriting and orthography.
2. The first four rules of arithmetic and cask mensuration.
3. Correspondence.

48. The General Register Office for Scotland.

Candidates for clerkships and for the post transcriber and sorter to be between the age of seventeen and twenty-five, and candidates for the place of indexer to be between seventeen and thirty. The qualifications required are : —

a. For clerks :

1. Good handwriting and orthography, especially punctuation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Calculation of percentages.
4. English grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the preparation of schedules.

b. For transcribers, sorters, and indexers :

1. Fair handwriting and orthography.
2. Copying.
3. English composition.

49. The Lunacy Board. Candidates for clerkships to be between the age of twenty-five and thirty-five, and to possess the following qualifications : —

1. Good handwriting and orthography.

2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by single entry.

50. The Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office. Candidates to be between eighteen and twenty-eight years of age, and to give proof of the following qualifications: —

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Geography.
5. English history.
6. Latin; or, a modern language.

51. The Royal Observatory, Edinburgh. Candidates for clerkships to be between seventeen and thirty-five years of age, and to possess the following qualifications: —

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Algebra.
5. Plane trigonometry.
6. Translation from Latin, French, or German.

In Ireland.

52. The Chief Secretary's Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five, and candidates for the post of messenger to be between twenty and thirty-five years of age. The necessary qualifications are: —

a. For ordinary clerks:

1. Writing from dictation.

2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. English composition.
 4. Correspondence.
 5. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of official papers.
 6. Geography.
 7. History.
- b. For clerks in Fines and Penalties Office :
1. Good handwriting and orthography.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. Book-keeping by double entry.
 4. English composition.
 5. Geography.
- c. For messengers :
1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Elementary arithmetic.

53. Constabulary for Ireland. Candidates for clerkships in the Chief Secretary's Office to be between eighteen and twenty-five, and for the post of messenger to be between twenty and thirty-five years of age. Candidates for clerkships in the Receiver's Office to be between seventeen and twenty-five, and candidates for the appointment as cadet of constabulary to be between eighteen and twenty-four years of age. The qualifications required are : —

- a. For clerks in the Inspector General's Office :
1. Good handwriting and orthography.
 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 3. English composition.
 4. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of documents.
 5. Geography.
- b. For messengers in the Inspector-General's Office :
1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Elementary arithmetic.

- c. For clerks in the Receiver's Office :
 - 1. Good handwriting and orthography.
 - 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 - 3. Book-keeping by double entry.
 - 4. English composition.
 - 5. Geography.
- d. For cadets of constabulary :
 - 1. Good handwriting and orthography.
 - 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and percentages.
 - 3. English composition.
 - 4. Geography, especially of Ireland.

54. The Convict Service. Candidates for clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five, and for the post of draftsman-clerk between eighteen and thirty-five years of age. Candidates for an appointment as assistant schoolmaster to be not older than forty, and candidates for the situation of messenger to be between twenty and thirty-five years of age. The qualifications acquired are : —

- a. For all clerks :
 - 1. Writing from dictation.
 - 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 - 3. Correspondence.
 - 4. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of official papers.
- b. For assistant schoolmasters :
 - 1. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 - 2. English grammar.
 - 3. Geography.
 - 4. History.
 - 5. School management.
- c. For messengers :
 - 1. Writing from dictation.
 - 2. Elementary arithmetic.

55. The Educational Office. Candidates for established clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five, and for temporary clerkships between eighteen and thirty-five years of age. Young candidates wishing to be employed as boys in office must be between the age of fourteen and eighteen. The qualifications required are : —

- a. For established and temporary clerks :
 - 1. Good handwriting and orthography.
 - 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 - 3. Calculation of percentages.
 - 4. Book-keeping by double entry.
 - 5. English grammar.
 - 6. English composition.
 - 7. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of official papers.
 - 8. Geography.
 - 9. History.
 - 10. The first three books of Euclid.
 - 11. French.
 - 12. History of English literature.
- b. For boys in office ;
 - 1. Writing from dictation.
 - 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
 - 3. General principles of book-keeping.
 - 4. English composition.
 - 5. English grammar.
 - 6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.

56. The General Register Office for Ireland. Candidates for clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, and to possess the following qualifications : —

- 1. Ability to write from dictation.
- 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
- 3. Correspondence.

4. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of documents.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

57. The Lunacy Board. Candidates for clerkships to be between the age of eighteen and twenty-five, and candidates for the post of messenger to be between twenty and thirty-five. The qualifications required are :—

a. For clerks :

1. Ability to write from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of official papers.

b. For messengers :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Elementary arithmetic.

58. The Paymaster of Civil Services Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between the age of sixteen and twenty-two ; with this exception, that the junior clerk in the Record Branch is not to be under eighteen. Candidates for the post of messengers to be between twenty and thirty-five. The following qualifications are required :—

a. For clerks in the Pay Office :

1. Ability to write from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Book-keeping.

b. For clerks in the Record Office :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Surveying.
4. Book-keeping.
5. History of Great Britain and Ireland.
6. Latin.
7. French.

c. For messengers :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Elementary arithmetic.

59. The Poor-Law Board. Candidates for clerkships to be between eighteen and thirty years of age, and to possess the following qualifications :—

1. Good handwriting and orthography.
2. Practice in copying.
3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
4. English composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

60. The Public Works Office. It has been arranged that the future vacancies at this office shall only be filled up by candidates who have passed an examination ; but no particulars respecting limits of age and qualifications required have as yet been fixed on between the authorities and the Civil Service Commissioners.

61. The Registry of Deeds Office. Candidates for clerkships to be between seventeen and twenty-five years of age, and to possess the following qualifications :—

1. Ability to write from dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Elementary arithmetic.
4. English composition.

62. The War Department for Ireland. Candidates for permanent clerkships to be between eighteen and twenty-five, and for temporary clerkships between eighteen and forty years of age. The qualifications required are :—

a. For permanent clerks :

1. Ability to write from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

3. English composition.
 4. Précis, *i. e.* making abstracts of official papers.
 5. Geography.
 6. History.
 7. Latin, or a modern foreign language.
- b.* For temporary clerks :
1. Writing from dictation.
 2. Elementary arithmetic.
 3. Correspondence.

IV. EXAMINATION PAPERS,

THE following series of examination papers is selected from the official reports of the Civil Service Commissioners. The subjects, as will be perceived, have been arranged in strictly alphabetical order.

1. ARITHMETIC.

a. Elementary.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|----|------------------|
| 1. Add together— | 2. Add— | £ | s. | d. |
| 372984187 | | 3209 | 10 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 27659480 | | 77 | 18 | 5 |
| 150932169 | | 193 | 1 | 7 |
| 4591003 | | 16 | 8 | 9 |
| 21082888 | | 4218 | 0 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 176934219 | | 107 | 6 | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| <hr/> | | 3999 | 1 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| 3. From 50349100162 | 4. From | £ | s. | d. |
| take 21657000398 | take | 19813 | 7 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <hr/> | | 2009 | 6 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
5. Multiply 85001997 by 5.
6. Multiply 73299863 by 497.

7. Multiply 35,087*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.* by 7.
8. Multiply 9,003*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* by 39.
9. Multiply 3,001*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.* by 351.
10. Divide 2975069895 by 35.
11. Divide 628010082621 by 709.
12. Divide 89,075*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* by 9.
13. Divide 713,202*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by 576.
14. Write down in figures :—
 - (1) Nine million ten thousand and nineteen.
 - (2) Five thousand and six million eight thousand and ninety-four.
15. How many yards of paper (one yard wide) are required to paper a room 15 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high?
16. How many days were there between the 3d June 1850, and the 3d March 1855, both inclusive?
17. If the telegraph posts are known to be 66 yards apart, and one is observed to pass the window every three seconds, how many miles an hour is the train travelling?

b. Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Reduction.

1. Reduce 63 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 oz. to drams.
2. Reduce 14 lbs. 11 oz. 11 grs. to grains.
3. Reduce 496 sq. yards 2 sq. feet to inches.
4. How many half-crowns are there in 83,645 dollars, each worth 4*s.* 6*d.*
5. How many miles, &c. are there in 3,126,749 inches?
6. Reduce 2,099,520 cubic inches to yards.

Proportion.

7. Find the amount of income tax on 945*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* at 14*d.* in the £.
8. A bankrupt's effects amount to 2,548 guineas, and his debts to 3,057*l.* 12*s.*; what will his creditors receive in the pound?

9. How many yards of paper, 29 inches wide, will paper a room which is 22 feet 9 inches long, 17 feet 3 inches wide, and 9 feet 8 inches high?

10. If 5 men can do a piece of work in 27 days, how long would 6 men be in doing double the quantity?

11. If, when wheat is 11s. 3d. the bushel, the six-penny loaf weighs 28 oz., how much should it weigh when wheat is 84s. the quarter?

12. If the carriage of 65 lb. for 120 miles costs 6s., how much may I have carried 750 miles for a guinea?

Practice.

13. Find the value of 372 at 8s. 7½d.

14. Find the value of 19 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs. at 2l. 11s. 4d.

15. Find the value of 204 at 3l. 12s. 5d.

16. What is the dividend on 5,398l. at 14s. 3d. in the pound?

17. Find the value of 2 roods 19 poles 12 yards of land at 80l. 13s. 4d. per acre.

18. What must a person whose property is rated at 430l. 14s. contribute to a poor rate of 10d. in the pound.

Interest.

19. Find the interest on 3000l. for 8 months at 4 per cent., less income tax at 14d. in the £.

20. Find the interest on 260l. 10s. for 8½ years at 4½ per cent.

21. What sum of money put out to interest for 3½ years at 4 per cent. will amount to 296l. 8s.?

22. At what rate per cent. will 320l. amount to 360l. 16s. in 3 years?

23. In what time will 171l. 7s. 6d. amount to 217l. 1s. 6d. at 3½ per cent.

24. Find the compound interest on 250l. for 2 years at 4 per cent. per annum, the interest being payable every half year.

Vulgar Fractions.

25. Reduce $\frac{3432}{8872}$ to its lowest terms, and divide the result by $1\frac{1}{2}$.

26. Add together $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7}{12} + \frac{5}{9} + \frac{11}{100}$ and subtract the result from $2\frac{1}{8}$.

27. Reduce $3\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{4}{9}$ of $\frac{3}{8}$ to a single fraction, and multiply it by $6\frac{3}{4}$.

28. Add together $\frac{5}{8}$ of a pound, $\frac{7}{8}$ of 2l. 10s. 3d., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ of 14s.

29. Reduce 6 acres, 1 rood, 4 poles to the fraction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ roods.

30. If $\frac{2}{3}$ lb. cost 8s. 2d. what must I pay for $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb.?

Decimals.

31. Add together .004, 2.08, 314.6073, .19784, 10000, 90.4; and subtract the result from 21118.0116.

32. Multiply 41.018 by 200 and 1.02 by 3.067.

33. Multiply .671 by .42 and by .0420.

34. Divide 738.952716 by .07 and by 70.

35. Divide 69.814 by .00521 and by 52100.

36. Reduce $\frac{7}{8}$ of a half-crown to the decimal of a guinea.

37. Reduce 2.0445 and .000625 to vulgar fractions.

38. Reduce $\frac{3}{32}$ and $\frac{4}{33}$ to decimals.

39. Reduce .144 and .34218 to vulgar fractions.

It is to be remarked, in respect to the preceding as well as other examination papers, that it is not absolutely necessary that the candidate should answer *all* the questions. The Commissioners have purposely intermixed easy questions with others of greater difficulty, with the object of enabling candidates moderately acquainted with the subject to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subject to those who may have acquired it. The latter, of course, will have the advantage of standing first in the list, and in strictly competitive examinations will gain the appointment.

2. BOOK-KEEPING.

a. Single Entry.

Read the following memorandum of part of a day's transactions ;

1855.

July 1. Bought of W. Barton :—	£	s.	d.
10 doz. old Port 54s.	27	0	0
Sold to W. Barton :—			
1 pipe X.V.D. Port 24l.	24	0	0
Allowed W. Barton :—			
Dock charges on the above	1	2	7
Paid W. Barton	28	2	7
Received of W. Barton his acceptance at 3 mos.	24	0	0

1. State what books would be necessary to record these transactions, and which of them would be entered in each.

2. Give a copy of the ledger account of W. Barton as it would stand when all these entries are posted into it.

3. Give a similar copy of my account as it would stand in W. Barton's ledger.

Record the following transactions in the necessary books :—

1856.

Jan. 1. Bought of R. Symonds & Son :	£	s.	d.
20 doz. Sauterne, 40s.	40	0	0
10 doz. Chablis, 42s.	20	10	0
4. Bought of J. Copplestone :			
10 doz. Rudesheimer, 60s.	30	0	0
„ Sold Benj. Griffin :			
3 doz. Sauterne, 45s.	6	15	0
2 doz. Chablis, 46s.	4	12	0
4 doz. Rudesheimer, 75s.	15	0	0
7. Bought of Tosar, Brothers :			
3 butts Sherry, 28l.	84	0	0

9. Sold Robert Bailey :	£	s.	d.
2 butts Sherry, 30l.	60	0	0
„ Sold J. Short :			
10 doz. Sauterne, 45s.	22	10	0
1 doz. Rudesheimer, 66s.	3	6	0
1 butt Sherry, 29l.	29	0	0
10. Rec ^d of Benj. Griffin	26	0	6
viz. a/c	26	7	0
less $1\frac{1}{4}\%$	0	6	6
20. Accepted draft of R. Symonds & Sons at 2 months	60	10	0
„ Paid J. Copplestone	29	12	6
viz. a/c	30	0	0
less $1\frac{1}{4}\%$	0	7	6
23. Rec ^d of Robert Bailey	58	10	0
viz. a/c	60	0	0
less $2\frac{1}{2}\%$	1	10	0
29. Rec ^d of J. Short his a/c	54	16	0

b. Double Entry.

Answer the following questions :—

1. In what is book-keeping by double entry different from book-keeping by single entry ?
2. In the ordinary system of book-keeping by double entry, what books are necessary, and which of them is peculiar to it ?
3. A buys goods of B to the amount of 50l. : What should be the entry of the transaction in A's journal, and what in B's ?
4. If on balancing the ledger the amount on the left-hand side of merchandise $\frac{*}{c}$ should be greater than that on the right hand, should you have gained or lost ?

5. How would you close merchandise $\frac{*}{\%}$ and profit and loss $\frac{*}{\%}$?

6. Suppose that at balancing you were worth 1,250*l.*; that you owed 900*l.* (to two creditors A and B, and to each an equal amount); that your stock on hand was worth 650*l.*; and that your other assets consisted of bills receivable 325*l.*, and accounts owing by C, D, and E, by each an equal amount: What should your ledger balances be to show such a state of affairs?

The following is a detailed list of transactions in the order in which they occurred:—

1855.	£	s.	d.
June 1. Balance of Cash in hand . . .	225	0	0
<hr/>			
8. Bought of Misa y Bertimati 13 butts Sherry @ £14 . . .	182	0	0
<hr/>			
„ Sold same to J Smith @ £15 . . .	195	0	0
„ Paid Misa y Berti- mati's acc ^t . . . £182 0 0			
Less 1½ disc ^t . . . 2 5 6			
	179	14	6
<hr/>			
9. Rec ^d from J. Smith, acc ^t duty . . .	50	0	0
„ Paid duty on 3 butts Sherry for J. Smith, 323 galls. @ 5/6 and 5 per cent.	93	5	4
entry	0	2	6
<hr/>			
11. Bought of Godson and Co. 12 qr. casks Pale Brandy 312 galls. @ 10/3	159	18	0
<hr/>			
„ Sold same to W. Brown, 312 galls. @ 10/6	163	16	0
<hr/>			
„ Rec ^d of W. Brown £163 16 0			
Less 1½ disc ^t . . . 2 1 0			
	161	15	0
<hr/>			

June 12. Bought of Sandeman and Co. 3 pipes Port @ £20	£	s.	d.
	60	0	0
„ Paid duty on, and had home the above, viz. 345 galls. @ 5/6 and 5 per cent.	99	12	4
<hr/>			
13. Sold to Richard Smith 3 pipes Port @ £63	189	0	0
<hr/>			
„ Received of R. Smith his accept- ance at 3 mos. for his acc ^t . .	189	0	0
<hr/>			
19. Rec ^d of J. Smith balance of am ^t paid for duty . £43 7 10 Add 7 days int ^t . 0 0 10			
	43	8	8
<hr/>			
„ Rec ^d of J Smith his acceptance at 3 mos. for am ^t of account . . £195 0 0 Add 2 mos. int ^t at 5 per cent. . 1 12 9			
	196	12	9
<hr/>			
„ Short measure in 1 butt at regauge, allowed	0	2	9
	196	10	0
<hr/>			
22. Discounted with Jones Loyd and Co. two bills . £385 10 0	385	10	0
<hr/>			
Less int ^t . . . 2 7 9			
	383	2	3
Cash rec ^d . . . 383 2 3	383	2	3
	<hr/>		

	£	s.	d.
June 25. Paid Godson and Co. . . .	159	18	0
26. Paid Sandeman and Co. . . .	60	0	0

It is required,

1. To journalise them.
2. To post them ; opening all ledger accounts that may be necessary.
3. To balance such accounts as allow of it ; transfer all the fictitious accounts, except cash, to private ledger ; and to state the balances of all open accounts.

In respect to the preceding subject, candidates are warned that they are not allowed to re-copy their work, but must write everything at once in the books provided. Likewise no erasures are permitted ; and in case the candidate should think any entries wrong and desires to cancel them, he must draw his pen through them so as to leave the original clearly visible. Perfect accuracy in this subject is deemed of essential importance in candidates for the Admiralty, the Civil Service Commission, the Committee of Council of Education, the Inland Revenue, the Treasury, and the Scottish Board of Fisheries.

3. COMPOSITION.

Select one of the following subjects for English composition :—

1. A letter from an Australian colonist, describing the effects of the discovery of gold, and speculating as to its future consequences :

Or,

2. A comparison of the merits and defects of any two historians with whose works you are acquainted :

Or,

3. An essay on the influence of increased habits of travelling on national character.

Or select, if you think yourself able, any three from among the following five subjects for an essay :

1. Write a short but careful exposition of what appears to you to be the true conception of any one of the following characters of the Shakespearian drama :—
Hamlet, Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Lear, Falstaff.
2. Compare, or contrast, the poetical genius of Shakespeare with that of Milton.
3. Describe an earthquake, a volcanic eruption, or a shipwreck.
4. Write a narrative of the Indian mutiny ; not dwelling on details, but sketching rapidly the course of events, and so presenting a clear summary of what has happened down to the capture of Lucknow, with as little expression of opinion as possible.
5. The influence of public schools on English life.

The more or less satisfactory completion of the foregoing exercises is not absolutely necessary for passing the examination of the Civil Service Commissioners ; but it is regarded as very desirable that candidates should exhibit their proficiency on this point, as it will go far to show their mental capacities, as well as test the more or less liberal education which they may have received. Hitherto, in the great majority of instances, the candidates for the public service have proved very deficient in that respect ; for, as is stated in one of the Reports, the Commissioners “ have found but few instances in which a candidate has shown great facility of composing even an ordinary letter.”

4. CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Write a reply to the annexed letter, according to the following instructions, viz. :—

Accede to the Company's application. An inspecting officer will be directed to make inquiry on the spot, meeting, by appointment, an agent for each of the parties.

Evidence will be required that the consents necessary under the Railway Clauses Act have been obtained.

3, Park Street, Westminster,
18th December, 1852.

My Lords,—I have the honour to submit to your Lordships, on behalf of the Wycombe Railway Company, an application under the General Railways Act, arising from the following circumstances.

The Wycombe Railway Company are authorised by the Wycombe Railway Act, 1846, to cross a public highway in the parish of Cookham (being the road from Maidenhead to Marlow) *on the level*, to which the inhabitants, at a public meeting held in the town of Maidenhead, and Mr. Henry Spratley, the surveyor of the road, have objected, on the ground of inconvenience and danger, the road being one of considerable traffic, and within a short distance of the said town of Maidenhead; and with a desire to remove that objection, and to meet the wishes of the inhabitants generally, the Company are willing to cross it by a bridge, as requested by the said H. Spratley and the resolution of such meeting, but in so doing a strict compliance with the provisions of the above Act, and the General Act incorporated therewith becomes impossible, Mr. H. Spratley, the surveyor of the road (and representing the views of the public generally, in the locality), differing from the Company in regard to the construction of the railway works at the same road on the level, and Mr. James Daniel Morling Pearce, whose residence is near the said road, but whose property is not touched by the line of railway, objecting to the mode of construction pressed upon the Railway Company by the said H. Spratley, and the inhabitants, as aforesaid, alleging that he will be injuriously or prejudicially affected thereby.

In conformity with the provisions of the Railways Clauses Act, the said H. Spratley and James Daniel Morling Pearce were served with notice of this intended application to your Lordships on the 4th December instant, and I have, therefore, on behalf of the Wycombe

Railway Company, respectfully to apply to your Lordships to decide upon the proper manner of constructing such works, and to authorise by certificate in writing, any arrangement or mode of construction in regard to such works as shall appear to your Lordships either to be in substantial compliance with the provisions of the said Acts, or to be calculated to afford equal or greater accommodation to the public using such road or other works.

I have, &c.

W. H. WILSON,

Secretary to the Wycombe Railway Company.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of
the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

Or,

2. Write a letter applying for a situation in a mercantile house, selecting any branch of business you please. State fully the duties you are prepared to undertake, the nature of your previous employment, and any other circumstances which would naturally be mentioned in such an application.

Or,

3. Supposing yourself to have been asked to undertake the management of a gentleman's estate, write a letter accepting or rejecting the offer.

State as fully as you can the duties you conceive to be attached to the situation, and the reasons which have influenced your decision.

Or,

4. Supposing yourself to have received an offer of a situation in one of our colonial dependencies, write a letter accepting or rejecting it. Select any situation you please; state the nature of the duties and responsibilities which appear to be attached to it, and the reasons which have influenced your decision.

Or,

5. A London merchant has sent out a confidential agent to *one* of the following places; Hamburg,

Dantzic, Stockholm, Havre de Grace, Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, New York, or Boston, U.S., with a view to his making full inquiries into the present state and future prospects of trade. Write a letter, as from such an agent to his employer, informing him of the result of such inquiries, and giving him full information on any point that would be useful under such circumstances.

(Each of the above letters should fill not less than two folio pages.)

Proficiency in the foregoing subject is deemed of much importance in candidates for situations at the Admiralty, the Audit Office, the Civil Service Commission, the Solicitor's Department in the Customs, the General Register Office, the India Board, the Inland Revenue, the Metropolitan Police Courts, the Poor-Law Board, the Secretary's Department in the Post Office, the Stationery Office, the Treasury, the War Office, the Office of Works, the Board of Fisheries in Scotland, and the Chief Secretary's Office in Ireland. In many other cases, besides, correspondence is set as a voluntary or extra subject, and excellence therein will entitle the candidate to marks of preference and distinction.

5. DICTATION.

In writing from dictation, candidates are cautioned by a notice, printed at the top of the paper on which they write, that "attention should be paid to clear and legible handwriting, to correct spelling, and to proper punctuation." In dictating, the Examiner always reads his printed paper three times; in the first instance in the ordinary way, so that the candidate may gather its general purport; a second time very slowly, that he may have ample time to write it down; and a third time a little more rapidly, in order to give the candidate an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what he has written. The use of ruled lines is not allowed.

The following are specimens of the printed paper used for dictation :—

a. For tidewaiters, weighers, letter-carriers, &c.

No. 1.

In some parts of London the streets are wide, straight, and regular; but in others, especially in the older parts, they are narrow and winding. There is the same variety in the appearance of the houses, which, in some quarters of the city, are large, handsome, and well built, while in others they are small and mean. Two or three of the bridges are very beautiful, and present a noble appearance when seen from one of the river steamers. But the glory of London consists in its parks, which are more beautiful than anything of the kind which can be seen in any of the capital cities of foreign countries. They are planted with trees, and some of them contain pieces of water. On a fine evening you may see people of all ages, men, women, and children collected in the parks to refresh themselves after the labours of the day.

No. 2.

The art of printing was brought into England about the middle of the fifteenth century. The honour of introducing it is generally given to an honest citizen of London, who, while following the business of his trade in a foreign country, had heard and seen much of this new discovery. Being very desirous to make so valuable an art known in England, he went for some time to a town in which it was practised, for the purpose of learning it: and applied himself so diligently to his new undertaking that in a short time he was able to print a book. He then came to his native country, and set up a printing-press, with which he printed before his death nearly fifty different books. He says of himself that he was a rude and simple man: I am sure that he was a most industrious and useful one.

b. For clerks and similar officers.

No. 1.

These apparently trivial observations seem to take away from the dignity of writing, and therefore are never communicated without hesitation. But it must be remembered that life consists not of a series of illustrious actions or elegant enjoyments; the greater part of our time passes in compliance with necessities, in the performance of daily duties, in removing small inconveniences, or in procuring petty pleasures. The manners of a people are not to be judged of in the schools of learning or the palaces of greatness, where the national character is obscured or obliterated by travel or instruction, by philosophy or vanity: nor is public happiness to be estimated by the assemblies of the gay or the banquets of the rich. The great mass of nations is neither rich nor gay: those whose aggregate constitutes the people are found in the streets and villages, in the shops and farms; and from them, collectively considered, must the measure of general prosperity be taken. According as they approach to delicacy, a nation is refined; and when their conveniences are multiplied, a nation, at least a commercial nation, must be denominated wealthy.

No. 2.

Each party was now willing to throw on its antagonist the odium of commencing the civil war; but both of them prepared for an event which they deemed inevitable. To gain the people's favour and good opinion was the chief object on both sides. Never was there a people less corrupted by vice and more actuated by principle than the English during that period: never were there individuals who possessed more capacity, more courage, more public spirit, more disinterested zeal. But the infusion of one ingredient in too large a proportion had corrupted all these noble principles, and converted them into the most virulent poison. To determine his choice in the approaching contests, every

man hearkened with avidity to the reasons proposed on both sides. The war of the pen preceded the war of the sword, and daily sharpened the humours of the opposite parties. The King and Parliament themselves carried on the controversy by messages, remonstrances, and declarations : while the nation was really the party to whom all arguments were addressed.

No. 3.

Agriculture was in ancient times very imperfect in England. The sudden transitions so often mentioned by historians from the lowest to the highest price of grain, and the prodigious inequality of its value in different years, are sufficient proofs that the produce depended entirely on the seasons, and that art had as yet done nothing to assist nature. During this reign considerable improvements were made, as in most arts, so in this, the most beneficial of any. A numerous catalogue might be formed of books and pamphlets treating of husbandry, which were written about this time. The nation, however, was still dependent on foreigners for daily bread ; and though its exportation of grain now forms a considerable branch of its commerce, notwithstanding its probable increase of people, there was in that period a regular importation from the Baltic, as well as from France ; and if it ever stopped, the bad consequences were sensibly felt by the nation.

6. GEOGRAPHY.

The questions set in this subject are of very different degrees of difficulty, in order more to test the general education of the candidate, than to measure his knowledge in this particular branch. The Commissioners in their report state that "rejections have been limited to cases in which the subject either was wholly omitted, or in which gross and discreditable ignorance was shown, with no accurate knowledge whatever to justify

a favourable decision." The following are a series of papers used by the Examiners on different occasions.

No. 1.

1. Give the boundaries of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively.

2. Give the names and positions of the various islands belonging to the British group.

3. Name the counties and principal towns on the North-western line from London to Edinburgh.

4. Name the dockyards and chief mercantile seaports of Great Britain, with the counties in which they are situated.

5. What are the principal exports of Great Britain, and the localities where they are produced?

6. Describe the positions of the following British possessions: Gibraltar, Corfu, Heligoland, Sierra Leone, Mauritius, Falkland Islands, Jamaica, Newfoundland, and Guiana.

7. Trace the course of the Danube from its source to its mouth.

8. What are the principal seaports of France?

9. Name six rivers of Russia, with the seas into which they fall.

10. Name the capitals of the following countries: Prussia, Sweden, Persia, China, and Canada.

No. 2.

1. What is the circumference of the globe in miles? Explain and derive the word "hemisphere." How are latitude and longitude measured?

2. Name the six northern counties of England and their capitals. In which of the English counties are hops grown? What are the two commodities which principally constitute the natural wealth of the country?

3. What are the small islands belonging to England?

4. Name the principal rivers of England, and the seas into which they respectively fall.

5. What are the principal cities and towns of Scot-

land, and in what counties are they situated. In what district is the population most concentrated?

6. Name the four Irish provinces, and the principal Irish ports.

What languages are spoken in different parts of the United Kingdom?

8. What articles have constituted the principal imports from Russia in recent years? What other countries are able to supply the same commodities?

9. From what countries do we obtain tea, coffee, sugar, wine, cotton, wool, and palm oil?

10. Mention the principal German states, their capitals, and the titles of their sovereigns.

11. What is the date ordinarily assigned to the discovery of America? What are the British colonies in the northern, and the independent states in the southern, portion of the continent?

12. Give the names, capitals, and position of the Australian colonies.

13. Mention the colonial possessions of other European states.

14. Explain briefly the advantages or inconveniences which may result from the maintenance of sovereignty over distant dependencies.

No. 3.

1. Explain fully how latitude and longitude are measured. Between what limits of latitude is Great Britain included?

2. Describe the position of the principal British colonies and dependencies.

3. State the different articles of commerce we import from each of them respectively.

4. In what countries are the following places situated; Trafalgar, Elsinore, Estamboul, Beirout, Acapulco, Aboukir, Buenos Ayres, Belgrade, Abergavenny, Lima, Cayenne, Aden?

5. Describe the course of six rivers of France, mentioning the chief cities on each.

6. Name the principal seaports on the Mediterranean, and the countries to which they severally belong.
7. What was the population of Great Britain—
 1. At the beginning of the present century?
 2. At the time of taking of the last census?Give the population of any country of Europe.
8. Mention the principal mountain ranges of Europe and Asia; and the height of some of the loftiest mountains.
9. Describe accurately the situation of the following islands: Malta, Corfu, Bermuda, Minorca, Lewis, Negropont, Borneo, Guernsey, Mauritius, Owhyhee, Juan Fernandez.
10. What are the most important natural productions of the following countries: England, India, Spain, France, China, Canada, and the United States?
11. By what counties are Derbyshire and Wiltshire respectively bounded?
12. Through what counties would a person pass who travelled in a straight line from London to Exeter?
13. Name the Scotch counties, and their capitals.
14. Draw a map of Ireland, marking the positions of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, and Waterford.

No. 4.

1. How are the relative positions of places on the earth's surface determined? State roughly the latitude and longitude of Dublin, Paris, Rome, and of the capital of the colony of New Zealand.
2. Name—
 - (a) The counties which a collier would pass in sailing from the mouth of the Tyne to Gravesend.
 - (b) The counties on the coast between Belfast and Dublin.
 - (c) The counties of the highland border of Scotland.
3. What counties are drained by the Tyne, Avon, Tees, and Trent respectively? Name the chief ports of their respective estuaries.

4. Enumerate the principal cities or towns on the Thames, the Elbe, the Oder, the Rhine, the Danube, and the Vistula.

5. Into what provinces was France anciently divided? Specify those which have been at any time united with the crown of England, and mention any of the departments which most nearly correspond to them.

6. Enumerate the dependencies of the British crown or of the East India Company settled or acquired within the last 30 years.

7. Describe as accurately as you can the positions of Heligoland, Madagascar, Singapore, St. Thomas' Island, Juan Fernandez, the Moluccas, and Vancouver's Island. On what nations are they respectively dependent? Name the productions of those among them which are commercially important.

8. From what countries do we import corn, coffee, furs, deals, sago, indigo, palm-oil, mahogany?

9. What states constituted the American Union at the time of the Declaration of Independence? How many have since been added?

Name the chief cities of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, Ohio, and Maine.

10. Enumerate the crowns and principalities—

(a) of Germany.

(b) of Italy.

No. 5.

1. What is the circumference of the globe in miles? Explain and derive the word hemisphere. How are latitude and longitude measured?

2. Mention the states into which Italy is divided, their capitals, and the titles of their sovereigns.

3. Give the names, capitals, and positions of the Australian dependencies of Great Britain.

4. What is the "Zollverein"?

5. Draw a map of Scotland, marking the principal towns.

6. Name the dockyards and chief mercantile seaports

of Great Britain, and the counties in which they are situated.

7. Through what counties does the railway from Birmingham to Exeter pass?

8. What are the principal imports of Great Britain, and from what countries are they obtained?

9. Into how many departments is France divided? Mention any names which you recollect. What was the ancient division?

10. Through what countries do the following rivers flow, and into what seas do they fall:—The Rhine, the Mississippi, the Vistula, the Hudson, the Volga, the St. Lawrence?

11. Give a list of the Atlantic States of the American Union, distinguishing the New England States.

12. State the boundaries of Europe. Name its independent states, with the capital city of each.

No. 6.

1. Give proofs of the earth's rotundity.

2. Name the rivers upon which the following cities and towns are situated, Paris, &c. &c.

3. Name the chief commercial ports of Great Britain.

4. Describe the rivers which drain the eastern districts of England.

5. Mention the exports from the Mediterranean, and the countries from which they respectively come.

2. In what countries are the following cities and towns situated, and for what are they respectively noted? Liege, Ipswich, Hamburg, Bordeaux, Odessa, Belfast, Glasgow, and Axminster.

7. Describe the county of Middlesex in the following order:—1. Aspect; 2. Rivers; 3. Market towns; 4. Manufactures, trade, agriculture.

8. Whence do we obtain hides, cochineal, figs, cotton, sulphur, oil, and timber?

9. Describe the physical features, climate, and productions of Holland, Turkey, or Denmark.

10. Name the foreign possessions and dependencies of Great Britain in Europe.

11. What are the naval stations of England, France, and Russia?

12. Assign to their respective counties the following cities or towns:—Exeter, Ramsgate, Carlisle, Leeds, Dublin, Nottingham, Paisley, and Winchester.

13. Name the towns in which the following manufactures, &c. are carried on in England:—Machinery, carpets, silks, nails, boots and shoes, and hosiery.

14. State what books on the foregoing subjects, or any standard works in general literature you have read.

The offices in which geography is a prescribed subject, and a more or less considerable knowledge of it is strictly exacted, are the Somerset House branch of the Admiralty, the Civil Service Commission, the General Register Office, the India Board, the Inland Revenue Department, the Metropolitan Police Courts, the National Debt Office, the War Department, and the Chief Secretary's Office for Ireland. In all other cases the particulars mentioned in the introduction to this subject are adhered to by the Civil Service Commissioners.

7. GRAMMAR.

This subject is frequently thrown together with the one described under No. 3 as "Composition." Sometimes, however, "Grammar" and "Composition" are separated in the examination, in which case the following or a similar paper is given for solution to the candidates.

1. Accent each of the following words in two ways, and construct sentences which shall contain these words:—refuse, desert, protest, compound.

2. Correct, if necessary, the spelling of the following words, and give the reasons for your corrections:—moveable, truely, skillful, blisfull, lodgement.

3. Correct, if necessary, the following, and give the reasons for your corrections:—

Divide this among the two.

The man has come, him who you saw.

These books are their's, those are your's.

The captain with his men, were taken.

We laid our money upon camels, concealed in
bales of cheap goods, and travelled to the
shores of the Red Sea.

4. Distinguish between the following words and modes of expression :—acquittal and acquittance, attendance and attention, beside and besides, in course and of course.

5. Put the following sentence into plainer and more modern language :—"Aloidamas, the sorcerer, hath many notable arguments to prove that voluntary and extemporal far exceedeth premeditated speech."

6. What historical events have influenced the composition of the English language? Name the chief writers of the reigns of Anne and George I.

7. Give the derivations of book, protect, adjacent, encamp, projectile, Dublin, Exeter.

8. Put the proper stops to the following passage, and explain it :—"For a man to write well there are required three necessities to read the best authors observe the best speakers and much exercise of his owne style."

9. Write the following passage in prose, and parse the words in the first and second lines :—

"High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,
Satan exalted sat."

8. HISTORY.

This subject has been divided by the Civil Service Commissioners into several branches, adapted to the requirements of the different departments of the public service for which candidates are examined. The first part of the subject is :

a. History of the British Empire.

No. 1.

1. Mention some of the original sources from which information as to English history may be derived.

2. Give the dates of the following events:—The conquest; the destruction of the Spanish armada; the revolution; the accession of King George III.; the union with Ireland; and the separation of the crowns of Great Britain and Hanover.

3. Trace the descent of the reigning sovereign from King George I.

4. Name the English sovereigns of the house of Stuart, giving the dates of their respective accessions. State any particulars which you recollect as to the last effort made by a descendant of that family to recover the throne.

5. What was the cause of the American war? How did it terminate?

6. Give a short account of the life of *one* of the following great men:—Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Walter Raleigh, Oliver Cromwell.

7. Mention some of the methods anciently resorted to by English sovereigns for the purpose of raising a revenue. What was the great subject of contest in the time of Charles I.?

8. State roughly the amount of the public revenue in recent years, and the interest of the national debt. To what period is the origin of the debt assigned, and on what occasions has it been increased during the last forty years?

9. Mention the principle articles now subject to duties of customs and excise, and the most important changes which have recently been made.

10. Into what classes may the constituencies represented in the House of Commons be divided? What class of bills invariably originates in that House? What are the ordinary qualifications of voters?

11. What is meant by the phrase "International

Law?" Mentions some of acts which it prohibits. Whence arises the difficulty of enforcing it?

12 Mention some of the arguments by which the execution of Mary Queen of Scots is condemned or vindicated.

No. 2.

1. What was the Heptarchy? From what is its name derived?

2. Give, with dates, a list of the English sovereigns from Richard II. to Charles I.

3. Mention which of the kings of England have been deposed, or have met with a violent death.

4. When and under what circumstance was Magna Charta obtained? What were the liberties of the subject secured by it?

5. Mention the principal events which took place in the reign of Richard II.

6. Give a short account of the life of *one* of the following persons:—Richard, Earl of Warwick, Harley, Earl of Oxford, Sir Robert Walpole.

7. What was the state of England at home and abroad during the protectorate of Cromwell?

8. How has the national prosperity of England been affected by the American war of independence?

9. State very briefly, with dates, the occasions on which the following battles were fought:—Flodden, Malplaquet, Salamanca, Dettingen, Culloden, Agincourt, Navarino.

10. What were the chief provisions and alterations introduced by the Reform Bill? What is the right of the House of Commons in regard to taxes; and on what constitutional principle is it founded?

No. 3.

1. When, and by whom, was Christianity introduced into Britain?

2. What is the "Salic Law?" Give any instance of its operation.

3. Trace the descent of the crown, and that of the reigning sovereign, from King George I.

4. "During the 160 years which preceded the union of the Roses, nine kings reigned in England, six of these nine kings were deposed, five lost their lives as well as their crowns;" name the sovereigns referred to.

5. When did the union of the *kingdoms* of England and Scotland take place? How is the Scotch peerage now represented in the House of Lords?

6. A recent historian speaking of an English sovereign says: "In certain respects his reign is an era in our history. It began in revolution and a change in the line of descent. It nearly coincides with the commencement of what is termed modern history, as distinguished from the middle ages, and with the memorable events that have led us to make that distinction, especially the consolidation of the great European monarchies." Mention the name of the sovereign referred to, and explain the allusion.

7. What is the meaning of the constitutional maxim, "The King can do no wrong"?

8. Beginning with the Restoration, mention in chronological order the subjects connected with foreign, colonial, or domestic politics which have successively engrossed the largest share of public attention in England.

9. When did Shakespeare live? Mention the names of his historical plays, and the characters introduced in some one of them.

10. State roughly the amount of the national revenue in recent years, and the sources from which it has been principally derived.

b. History of India.

No. 1.

1. Arranging the history of India under three religious systems, Hindu, Mohammedan, Christian; when may each be considered to have commenced, and when to have sunk under partial subjection to its successor?

2. What authorities have we for the Hindu period?
3. Was the distinction of caste contemporary with the primitive faith, or was it of a later and political origin?
4. What were the original castes?
5. What was the nature of the pretensions of the Brahman to superiority?
6. What was the date and nature of the reformation introduced by Sakya Sinha?
7. Who and what was he, and what were his chief innovations?
8. When do we find India first noticed by classical writers?
9. What is the date of Alexander's invasion?
10. Where did he enter India, and by whom was he encountered?
11. Where did Alexander finally halt in India?
12. Did any of the Seleucidan princes of Persia invade India?
13. Did any Greek princes rule in India after these incursions? How many, for how long, and over what extent of territory?
14. Till what date did Buddhism flourish in India?
15. In what countries is it now the prevailing religion?
16. How far is the Hindu period during the earlier centuries of Christianity filled up?
17. What authorities have we for the Mohammedan history of India?
18. Who was Mahmúd of Ghizni? What was his date?
19. How often did he make predatory incursions into India?
20. By whom was India invaded for the purpose of permanent subjugation?
21. What was the date of the battle which decided the struggle, and with what Hindu princes was it fought?
22. Who was the first Mohammedan king of Delhi? What relation did he bear to the victor, and to what race did he belong?

23. Who was the second king, and what were his race and position?

24. What progress was made in the conquest of Hindustan under the first dynasty of kings of Delhi?

25. What were the conquests of Ala-ud-din?

26. For what is his successor, Firoz, celebrated in India?

27. What was the date of Timur Lang's invasion?

28. By what transaction was it signalised?

29. When and by what means did Baber establish the house of Timur on the throne of Delhi?

30. Who was Baber, and what means have we of knowing his character and adventures?

31. What was the character of Akbar?

32. What were his notions of religion?

33. Who was Akbar's chief minister?

34. What record has he left of Akbar's administration?

35. What was the character of Jahangir, his son?

36. Who was the English ambassador received at his court, and what was the result of the mission?

37. What celebrated edifice was erected at Agra by Shah Jehán, and in whose honour?

38. Who were the four sons of Shah Jehán? Describe their characters, their contest, and the result.

39. What was the character of Aurungzeb?

40. Who was Sivaji, and what new political power did he found?

41. What was the state of the Mogul empire from after the death of Bahadar Shah, 1711, to the accession of his grandson Mohammed Shah, 1718?

42. What two principal subahdars or viceroys made themselves independent in the same reign?

43. Who was the king of Delhi who, having been restored by the Marathas, became a prisoner in the hands of Sindhia until rescued by the English?

44. What are our best authorities for the history of the Christian or European period?

45. What is the earliest notice of a commercial intercourse with India?

46. What was the date of the first voyage to India *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope, and by whom effected?

No. 2.

1. Name the principal works of authority for the Hindu portion of the history of India.

2. What vestiges remain of what may be considered as the aboriginal population of India?

3. To what class of the nations of antiquity are the Brahmanical Hindus supposed to belong, and what are the grounds of the classification?

4. Are the Hindus of Hindustan and the Dakhin of the same stem?

5. In what part of India did the Brahmanical Hindus first settle?

6. What degree of civilisation had they attained some fourteen or fifteen centuries B.C.?

7. What are the primary distinctions of caste, and their several duties?

8. Was the classification contemporary with the earliest condition of the Hindu community, or was it of later introduction?

9. What is the present state of the Hindu population with respect to caste?

10. What were the leading objects of Buddhism, and when and by whom was it introduced?

11. When did it disappear from India, and why?

12. What is its present state?

13. To what works are we chiefly indebted for our knowledge of the history and doctrines of Buddhism?

14. What classical (Greek or Latin) authors have preserved any account of India prior to the Christian era?

15. What is the date of Alexander's invasion?

16. How far did he penetrate, and by what route did he return?

17. How long did Greek princes exercise sovereignty in India, and in what parts of it? Mention some of the most celebrated.

18. With which of the Seleucidan kings of Persia

was a friendly intercourse with India maintained, and by whom and to whom was Megasthenes sent ambassador?

19. What means have we of knowing anything of the political condition of India from the time of Alexander to that of the first Mohammedan invasion, and what does it appear to have been?

20. When and where did the Mohammedans make their first appearance in India?

21. Did they then effect any permanent establishment?

22. Who was Mahmud of Ghizni?

23. How often did he make incursions into India?

24. What is the truth of his reported treatment of the idol of Somnath?

25. Under what prince and at what date did the Mohammedans first take firm footing in India?

26. The name, nation, and original station of the first Mohammedan king of Delhi.

27. What were the several dynasties of the Mohammedan kings of Delhi until the coming of the Moguls?

28. By whom were the arms of the Mohammedans carried first into the Dakhin?

29. Mention some of the tyrannical acts of Mohammed Toghlaq?

30. In whose reign and at what date was India invaded by Timur Lang?

31. What act of barbarity signalised his incursion?

32. What was Baber's descent, and by what means did he become possessed of the sovereignty of Hindustan?

33. Humayun was driven from India, and remained absent fifteen years. Where and how did he chiefly spend the interval?

34. Who were the kings of Delhi during that period?

35. What independant Mohammedan principalities in the Dakhin flourished at the time of Humayun's restoration, and what was their origin?

36. What powerful Hindu principality in the south

was contemporaneous with them, and when was it subverted?

37. What were the most remarkable features of Akbar's character and policy?

38. Who was his financial minister, and what were his chief revenue arrangements?

39. Name the sons of Shah Jahán, with notices of their characters and their fate.

40. What was the great object of Aurungzeb's military policy, and with what success was it attended?

41. Who was Sivaji?

42. What are the standard authorities for the history of Mohammedan India?

43. When did the Portuguese sail round the Cape of Good Hope and reach India?

44. Where did they establish themselves, and how long did they maintain political ascendancy?

45. What were the principal causes of their decline?

46. From whom and under what circumstances did the English obtain permission to form commercial factories?

47. How came the Company possessed of the lands on which the fort and town of Madras were erected?

48. How came they possessed of the lands subsequently forming the town of Calcutta and adjacent districts?

c. Universal History.

No. 1.

1. Who were the contending parties in the following battles:—Marathon, Cannæ, Ilerda, Granicus, Chæronea, Pavia, Vittoria, Marengo, Borodino, Megiddo?

Describe minutely the circumstances and results of any three of them.

2. Mention any famous person or events connected with Alexandria, Troyes, Campo Formio, St. Jean d'Acre, Seringapatam, Toulon, Quebec, Elba, Issus.

3. Sketch *briefly* the lives and characters of Pericles, Scipio Africanus the elder, Philip of Macedon, the Black Prince, Gustavus Adolphus.

4. What claims had William I., Stephen, James I., George I., to the English throne? Who were their immediate predecessors? What European sovereigns were contemporary with any of them?

5. Mention the most important events that occurred, and the most remarkable persons who flourished, *either* between 1500 or 1550, or between 1700 and 1750 A.D.

6. Who were the parties, and who the most remarkable individuals engaged in the following wars, what were their causes and results, and what were the most important actions fought in them?

The Peloponnesian War, the second Punic War, the Peninsular War, the American War.

7. Give some account of the establishment and extension of the Turkish power in Europe.

No. 2.

1. What were the principal causes which led to the French Revolution?

2. Give a sketch of the political state of Europe in the year 1800.

3. Discuss briefly the most important political questions which have agitated Ireland during the last thirty years, mentioning the enactments they may have led to, and the most eminent men who have taken a prominent part in connection with them.

4. Who were the Jacobins, and why were they so called? Give a brief sketch of the lives and characters of three of the leading men among them.

5. What causes led to the war between England and America in 1812? How were the matters in dispute finally adjusted?

6. Mention the dates, the contracting parties, and the most important conditions of the following peaces or treaties: Tilsit, Leoben, Amiens, Jassy, Campo Formio, Adrianople.

7. Give a short account, with dates, of the following sieges: Saragossa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Antwerp, Toulon, Ismail.

8. Who were the parties to the Quadruple Alliance in 1814? Where was it signed, and what were its provisions? What was the Holy Alliance, and why so called?

9. When and where did the following eminent persons flourish, and for what were they respectively famous: Chateaubriand, Necker, Wittgenstein, Murat, Moreau, De Saussure, Diebitsch?

10. What additions have been made to the British Empire in India in the present century?

Mention briefly the circumstances which attended these annexations.

11. What are the colonial possessions at present (1) of Spain, (2) of Portugal?

Mention when they were severally acquired, and describe the constitution and present condition of one of them.

12. Point out any permanent traces of Napoleon's conquests still existing on the map of Europe.

13. Give some account of the following congresses and conferences, stating when they took place, what powers were represented, and what were the results: Erfurt, Presburg, Pilnitz, Rastadt, Vienna.

14. Who were the following persons? Mention the most important facts connected with them: Vergniaud, George Cadoudal, Argenteau, Edmund Burke, Don Pedro, Kutusoff, Casimir Perrier.

15. When and under what circumstances did Prussia become a kingdom? Trace the rise of her power as a state. On what occasions has she either made important acquisitions or sustained material losses of territory?

16. Mention in order the most memorable engagements which took place in the Peninsular war, and describe any *one* of them minutely.

17. Write a short account of the revolution in Belgium in 1830.

Questions in Section *a* of this subject are ordinarily set to candidates for situations in the Customs, the

Inland Revenue, and other offices in which a knowledge of English History is essential ; while those under Section *b* are given to candidates for appointments under the Indian government. These latter situations being at present filled by unlimited competition, the mode of examination, as will be remarked by the larger number and more difficult nature of the questions, is far more severe than in other branches of the public service. Finally, questions under Section *c* are set to candidates in the Colonial, the Foreign, and other offices where a knowledge of universal history is required. Candidates for the situation of unpaid attaché are also required by the Commissioners to show "a general knowledge of modern history since the year 1789," and for text books they are particularly recommended "the fourth volume of Russell's Modern Europe, and so much of Heeren's Historical Manual of the Political System of Europe and its Colonies as treats of History since the year 1789."

9. LANGUAGES.

A knowledge of either the ancient or modern languages is in many branches of the service merely required as a "test subject" for candidates; in some others, however, specified before, an acquaintance with one or more languages is absolutely necessary. The following series of examination papers are arranged in the alphabetical order of the languages.

a. Arabic.

To be translated into Arabic.

Among the savage nations of hunters and fishers, every individual who is able to work is more or less employed in useful labour, and endeavours to provide, as well as he can, the necessaries and conveniences of life for himself, or such of his family or tribe as are either too old, or too young, or too infirm, to go a

hunting and fishing. Such nations, however, are so miserably poor, that from mere want they are frequently reduced, or at least think themselves reduced, to the necessity sometimes of directly destroying, and sometimes of abandoning, their infants, their old people, and those afflicted with lingering diseases, to perish with hunger, or to be devoured by wild beasts. Among civilised and thriving nations, on the contrary, though a great number of people do not labour at all, many of whom consume the produce of ten times, frequently of a hundred times, more labour than the greater part of those who work ; yet the produce of the whole labour of the society is so great, that all are often abundantly supplied ; and a workman, even of the lowest and poorest order, if he is frugal and industrious, may enjoy a greater share of the necessaries and conveniences of life than it is possible for any savage to acquire.—*Adam Smith.*

To be translated into English.

قِيلَ إِنَّ مَلِكًا مِنْ مَلُوكِ الثُّرُسِ كُنْ سَمِينًا مُثَقَّلًا
 حَتَّى أَنَّهُ لَا يَنْتَقِعُ بِنَسِهِ فَيَجْمَعُ الْأَطْبَاءَ عَلَيَّ أَنْ
 يَعَالِجُوهُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَصَا كُلَّمَا عَالَجُوهُ لَا يَزِيدَانِ إِلَّا
 شَحْمًا فَنَجَّيْتُ إِلَيْهِ بَعْضَ الْحَقَائِقِ مِنَ الْأَطْبَاءِ فَقَالَ
 لَهُ أَنَا أَعَالِجُكَ أَيَا الْمَلِكُ وَلَكِنْ امْهَلْنِي ثَلَاثَةَ
 أَيَّامٍ حَتَّى أَتِمَّلَ وَانْظُرْ إِلَيَّ طَالِعَكَ وَمَا يُوَافِقُكَ
 مِنَ الْأَدْوِيَةِ فَلَمَّا مَضَتْ لَهُ ثَلَاثَةُ أَيَّامٍ قَالَ أَيُّهَا

الْمَلِكُ اِنِي نَظَرْتُ فِي طَالَعِكَ فَظَهَرَتْ لِي اَنَّهُ مَا
 بَقِيَ مِنْ عُمُرِكَ اِلَّا اَرْبَعُونَ يَوْمًا فَاِنْ لَمْ تُصَدِّقْنِي
 فَاحْبِسْنِي عِنْدَكَ لِتَقْصَ مِنْي فَاَمَرَ الْمَلِكُ بِحَبْسِهِ
 وَ اخَذَ الْمَلِكُ فِي التَّاهِبِ لِلْمَوْتِ وَ رَفَعَ جَمِيعَ
 الْمَلَاهِي وَ رَكِبَهُ الْغَمُّ وَ الْهَمُّ وَ احْتَجَبَ عَنِ النَّاسِ
 وَ صَارَ كُلَّمَا مَضَى يَوْمٌ يَزِدُّهُ هَمًّا وَ يَنْتَقِصُ حَالُهُ
 فَلَمَّا مَضَتْ اَلْيَامُ الْمَذْكُورَةُ طَلَبَ الْحَلِيمُ وَ كَلَّمَهُ فِي
 ذَلِكَ فَقَالَ لَهُ اَيُّهَا الْمَلِكُ اَنْمَا فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ
 حِيلَةً عَلَيَّ ذَهَابَ شَحْمُكَ وَ مَا رَأَيْتُ لَكَ
 دَوَاءً اِلَّا هَذَا اَلْآنَ يَفِيدُكَ الدَّوَاءُ فَخَلَعَ عَلَيْهِ الْمَلِكُ
 خَلْعَةً سَنِيَةً وَ اَمَرَ لَهُ بِمَالٍ جَزِيلٍ

b. French.

To be translated into French.

A young nobleman of Genoa, named Marini, had a large estate in the island of Corsica, whither he went every five or six years to regulate his affairs. At the age of five-and-twenty he was married to a beautiful lady, called Monimia, who had refused the greatest matches in Italy to prefer the fortunate Marini. As

their marriage was founded on a mutual esteem, their passion increased instead of diminishing by enjoyment, till they became an example of conjugal affection to all who knew them. They lived many years in this uninterrupted state of felicity, when Marini was obliged to make a voyage into Corsica, which was then disturbed by an insurrection, in order to secure his property. But the greatest affliction which he felt on this occasion, and which absorbed all the rest, was his being necessitated to part awhile from Monimia, who, being then pregnant, was unable to accompany him as usual.

When the fatal time for parting was come, they embraced with the utmost grief, and the warmest prayers to Heaven for the safety of each other. As soon as this afflicting scene was over, Marini embarked, and having a fair wind arrived safe at Bastia in a few hours. The progress of the insurrection being checked and the affairs of the island settled, our lover prepared for his return ; but as he was walking one day by the harbour where the ships of burden lay, he heard two sailors, who were just arrived, talking of the death of a Genoese nobleman's wife, then absent from the republic. This casual circumstance greatly alarmed him, and roused his curiosity to listen further to their conversation, when after a little pause he heard one of them mention the name of his dear Monimia. At these words his surprise and affliction were so great that he had no power to follow the mariners to satisfy his doubt, but swooned away, and when he recovered found himself surrounded by his lamenting servants.

Traduisez en Anglais.

Quand Marie-Antoinette eut traversé le Pont-au-Change et les quartiers tumultueux de Paris, le silence et la contenance sérieuse de la foule indiquèrent une autre région du peuple. Si ce n'était pas la pitié, c'était au moins la consternation. Son visage reprit le calme et l'uniformité d'expression que les outrages de la multitude avaient troublé au premier moment. Elle

parcourut ainsi lentement toute la longueur de la rue St.-Honoré. Le prêtre placé à côté d'elle sur la banquette s'efforçait vainement d'appeler son attention par des paroles qu'elle semblait repousser de son oreille. Ses regards se promenaient, avec toute leur intelligence, sur les façades des maisons, sur les inscriptions républicaines, sur les costumes et sur la physionomie de cette capitale, si transformée pour elle depuis seize mois de captivité. Elle regardait surtout les fenêtres des étages supérieurs où flottaient des banderolles aux trois couleurs, enseigne de patriotisme. Le peuple croyait, et des témoins ont écrit, que son attention légère et puérile était attachée à cette décoration extérieure de républicanisme; sa pensée était ailleurs.

LAMARTINE, *Histoire des Girondins*.

L'histoire quand elle est bien enseignée, devient une école de morale pour tous les hommes. Elle décrit les vices, elle démasque les fausses vertus, elle détrompe des erreurs et des préjugés populaires, elle dissipe le prestige enchanteur des richesses et de tout ce vain éclat qui éblouit les hommes, et démontre par mille exemples plus persuasifs que tous les raisonnements, qu'il n'y a de grand et de louable que l'honneur et la probité. De l'estime et de l'admiration que les plus corrompus ne peuvent refuser aux grandes et belles actions qu'elle leur présente, elle fait conclure que la vertu est le véritable bien de l'homme, et qu'elle seule le rend véritablement grand et estimable. Elle apprend à respecter cette vertu et à en démêler la beauté et l'éclat à travers les voiles de la pauvreté, de l'adversité, de l'obscurité, et même quelquefois du décri et de l'infamie : comme au contraire elle n'inspire que du mépris et de l'horreur pour le crime, fût-il revêtu de la pourpre, tout brillant de lumière, et placé sur le trône. C'est par elle que le mérite méconnu pour un temps, et la vertu opprimée appellent au tribunal incorruptible de la postérité qui leur rend avec dédommagement la justice que leur siècle leur a refusée.

ROLLIN, *Traité des Etudes*.

Je ne suis pas de ceux qui font leur volupté
 Des embarras charmants de la paternité,
 Pauvres dans l'opulence, et dont la vertu brille
 A se gêner quinze ans pour doter leur famille.
 Jamais le bon plaisir de Madame Bonnard,
 Pour danser jusqu'au jour ne me fait coucher tard ;
 Ne gonfle mon budget par des frais de toilette ;
 Et jamais ma dépense, excédant ma recette,
 Ne me force à bâtir un espoir mal fondé
 Sur le terrain mouvant du tiers consolidé.
 Aussi, sans trouble aucun, couché près de ma caisse,
 Je m'éveille à la hausse, ou m'endors à la baisse.
 A deux heures je dîne ; on en digère mieux.
 Je fais quatre repas comme nos bons aïeux,
 Et n'attends pas à jeûn, quand la faim me talonne,
 Que ma fille soit prête ou que ma femme ordonne.
 C. DELAVIGNE, *École des Vieillards*, Act 1^{er} Sc. 1^{re}.

c. German.

' Translate into German.

(The translation should be written in the German handwriting.)

The king, at the head of his army, marched northwards : he took Leicester, and was returning to Oxford. As he approached Naseby, he was informed that Fairfax, whom he did not expect to meet with in that part of the country, was within five miles of him. He halted and called a council of war, in which he proposed to remain where he was, till the rest of his forces, which were dispersed, should be collected together ; but the eagerness of Rupert's temper prevailed over the better judgment of the king, and persuaded him to march immediately against Fairfax. Rupert, who led the right wing, began the battle with his usual intrepidity and success, by an attack on the left wing of the enemy, took Ireton, who commanded it, prisoner, and routed his division ; but he afterwards lost his advantage by pursuing the fugitives too far.

Translate into English.

Diese Versammlungen wurden mehrere Tage wiederholt, und mit jeder wuchs die Vermessenheit der Sektirer, bis sie sich endlich sogar erlaubten, ihre Prediger nach vollbrachtem Gottesdienste mit einer Eskorte von gewaffneten Reitern im Triumphe heimzuführen, und so das Geseß durch Gepränge zu verhöhnen. Der Stadtrath sendet einen Eilboten nach dem andern an die Herzogin, um sie zu einer persönlichen Uebereinkunft, und, wo möglich, zur Residenz in Antwerpen zu vermögen, als dem einzigen Mittel, den Troß der Empörer zu zügeln, und dem gänzlichen Verfall der Stadt vorzubeugen; denn die vornehmsten Kaufleute, vor Plünderung bange, standen schon im Begriffe, sie zu räumen. Furcht, das königliche Ansehn auf ein so gefährliches Spiel zu setzen, verbietet ihr zwar, diesem Begehren zu willfahren; aber an ihrer Statt wird der Graf von Regen dahin gesendet, um mit dem Magistrat wegen einer Einführung einer Garnison zu unterhandeln. —
 SCHILLER.

In der Kraft des Mannesalters ward Scaliger von seinen Zeitgenossen als ein Höherer angestaunt, den sie mit ihrem Maassstabe nicht messen dürften; auch seine Lebensneige und sein Sterben bilden eine Ausnahme von dem Schicksal, das im sechszehnten wie in anderen umwälzenden Jahrhunderten die verdienstlichsten Männer betroffen hat. Meistens war die Kraft untergegangen, das Große klein geworden, lange noch bevor der Tod den Leib entseelte. Von solchem Schicksal blieben auch die Scaligern am nächsten stehenden Männer nicht verschont. Cujacius' Lebensabend ward durch häusliches und vaterländisches Trübsal verbüßert; A. Stephanus war im Spital gestorben; als Muret des Goldes und der Ehren satt wurde, hat er durch Bigotterie seinem verwaschenen Gemüthe eine Farbe zu geben, und seine Jugendsünden zu verdecken gesucht; Lipsius schleppte sein Greisenalter hin in einer entehrenden geistigen Knechtschaft, die er aus Characterchwäche auf sich geladen hatte; und den Casaubonus drückten zuletzt die schweren, wenn auch ver Silbernden Ketten des englischen Jacob I. Aber nichts dergleichen, kein Abfall von sich selbst, kein von außen her überwältigendes Miß-

geschick trübte Scaligers letzte Lebensjahre ; nach allen Seiten gewähren sie das seltene Beispiel, daß ein großer Mensch in edler Gesetzmäßigkeit seine Laufbahn beschließt.—JACOB BERNAYS.

„Wir quälen uns immer fort
In des Irrthums Banden.“
Wie manches verständliche Wort
Habt ihr mißverstanden.

Einem unverständigen Wort
Habt ihr Sinn geliehen ;
Und so gehts immer fort,—
Verzeiht, euch wird verziehen.

GÖTHE.

d. Greek.

Translate into Greek, correctly accentuated.

(a.) *Into Attic Prose.*

His early youth is not solicited into vice by finding sensual excess in vogue, or the opportunities of it staring in his eye and sounding in his ear. Gluttony is hardly known ; drunkenness is marked only by its degrading character and the evil consequences that flow so straight from it, and is abhorred. But he loves the genial use of meals, and rejoices in the hour when the guests, gathered in his father's hall, enjoy a liberal hospitality, and the wine mantles in the cup. For then they listen to the strains of the minstrel, who celebrates before them the newest and the dearest of the heroic tales that stir their blood, and rouse their manly resolution to be worthy, in their turn, of their country and their country's heroes. He joins the dance in the festivals of religion ; the maiden's hand upon his wrist, and the gilded knife glancing from his belt, as they course from point to point, or wheel in round on round. That maiden, some Nausicaa or some Hermione of a neighbouring district, in due time he weds, amidst the

rejoicings of their families, and brings her home to cherish her, "from the flower to the ripeness of the grape," with respect, fidelity, and love.—GLADSTONE'S *Studies on Homer*, vol. ii.

(b.) *Into Tragic Iambic Trimeters.*

Her birth, old man,
Is the least grace in her : and though her beauties
Might make the Thunderer a rival for her,
They are but superficial ornaments,
And faintly speak her : from her heavenly mind,
Were all antiquity and fiction lost,
Our modern poets could not in their fancy
But fashion a Minerva far transcending
The imagined one whom Homer only dreamt of.
But then add this—she's mine, Eubulus, mine!
And though she knows one glance from her fair eyes
Must make all gazers her idolaters,
She is so sparing of their influence,
That, to shun superstition in others,
She shoots her powerful beams only at me.
And can I then, whom she desires to hold
Her kingly captive above all the world,
Whose nations and empires, if she pleased,
She might command as slaves, but gladly pay
The humble tribute of my love and service—
Nay, if I said of adoration, to her,
I did not err?

MASSINGER, *The Picture*, act 1, scene ii.

Translate into English, adding a short note wherever a word, a construction, or an allusion seems to require it.

Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσαντε, πᾶρεξ ὁδοῦ ἐν νεκύεσσι
Κλινθήτην· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὦκα παρέδραμεν ἀφραδίῃσιν.
Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ ρ' ἀπέην, ὅσσον τ' ἐπίουρα πέλονται
Ἡμιόνων, αἱ γάρ τε βοῶν προφερέστεραί εἰσιν

Ἑλκόμεναι νειοῖο βαθείης πηκτὸν ἄροτρον,
 Τὼ μὲν ἐπιδραμέτην· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔστη ζοῦπον ἀκούσας·
 Ἐλπετο γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν, ἀποστρέψοντας ἐταίρους
 Ἐκ Τρώων ἰέναι πάλιν, Ἐκτορος ὀτρύναντος.
 Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἄπεςαν δονηγεκές, ἧ καὶ ἔλασσον,
 Γυνῶ ῥ' ἀνδρας δηΐους, λαιψήρᾳ δὲ γούνατ' ἐνώμα
 Φευγέμεναι· τοὶ δ' αἶψα διώκειν ὠρμήθησαν.
 Ὡς δ' ὅτε καρχαρόδοντε δύω κύνε εἰδότε θήρης,
 Ἦ κεμάδ' ἧὲ λαγῶν ἐκείγετον ἐμμενὲς αἰεὶ
 Χῶρον ἀν' ὑλήενθ', ὁ δὲ τε προθέησι μεμηκώς·
 Ὡς τὸν Τυδεΐδης, ἧδὲ πτολίπορθος Ὀδυσσεύς,
 Λαοῦ ἀποτμήξαντε, διώκετον ἐμμενὲς αἰεὶ.
 Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τάχ' ἔμελλε μιγήσεσθαι φυλάκεσσι,
 Φεύγων ἐς νῆας, τότε δὴ μένος ἔμβαλ' Ἀθήνη
 Τυδεΐδῃ, ἵνα μὴ τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
 Φθαίῃ ἐπευξάμενος βαλέειν, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος ἔλθῃ.
 Δουρὶ δ' ἐπαΐσσων προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
 Ἦέ μὲν', ἧέ σε δουρὶ κιχήσομαι· οὐδέ σέ φημι
 Δηρὸν ἐμῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἀλύξειν αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον.

HOMER, *Iliad*, x. 349–371.

Ἐνσεισον, ὦ νᾶξ, ἐγκατάσκηψον βέλος,
 Πάτερ, κεραυνοῦ· δαίνυνται γὰρ αὖ πάλιν,
 Ἦνθηκεν, ἐξώρμηκεν. ὦ χέρες, χέρες,
 Ὡ νῶτα καὶ στέρν', ὦ φίλοι βραχίονες,
 Ὑμέϊς ἐκείνοι δὴ καθέσταθ', οἳ ποτε
 Νεμέας ἔνοικον, βουκόλων ἀλάστορα,
 Λέοντ', ἅπλατον θρέμμα κάπροσῆγορον,
 Βίῃ κατειργάσασθε, Λερναίαν θ' ὕδραν,
 Διφνῇ τ' ἄμικτον ἵπποβάμονα στρατόν
 Θηρῶν, ὑβριστὴν, ἄνομον, ὑπέροχον βίαν,
 Ἐρυμάνθιον τε θῆρα, τὸν θ' ὑπὸ χθονὸς
 Αἶδον τρίκρανον σκύλακ', ἀπρόσμαχον τέρας,

Δεινῆς Ἑχίδνης θρέμμα, τόν τε χρυσέων
 Δράκοντα μήλων φύλακ' ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις τόποις.
 Ἄλλων τε μόχθων μυρίων ἐγευσάμην,
 Κούδεις τρόπαι' ἔστησε τῶν ἐμῶν χερῶν.
 Νῦν δ' ὦδ' ἀναρθρος, καὶ κατεβράκωμένος,
 Τυφλῆς ὑπ' αἵτης ἐκπεπόρθημαι τάλας,
 Ὅ τῆς ἀρίστης μητρὸς ὠνομασμένος,
 Ὅ τοῦ κατ' ἄστρα Ζηνὸς αὐδηθεὶς γόνος.
 Ἄλλ' εὖ γέ τοι τόδ' ἴστε, κἄν τὸ μηδὲν ὦ,
 Κἄν μηδὲν ἔρπω, τήν γε δράσασαν τάδε
 Χειρώσομαι κακ τῶνδε· προσμόλοι μόνον,
 Ἴν' ἐκδιδαχθῇ πᾶσιν ἀγγέλλειν, ὅτι
 Καὶ ζῶν κακοὺς γε καὶ θανῶν ἐτισάμην.
 SOPHOCLES, *Trachiniae*, 1087-1111.

e. Hindustani and Bengali.

Questions in Hindustani.

1. Write the alphabet in *both* the *Niskh* (Arabic or Hindustani) and the Nagari or Hindi character.
2. How are the vowels expressed in the former, and what are they called?
3. What is the power of the letter ξ ?
4. What are the cerebral consonants of the Sanscrit or Hindi alphabet?
5. How are they written in the Hindustani character?
6. What are the marks called *jazm*, *tashdid*, *madda*, *hamza*, and their effects?
7. How is the gender of substantives in Hindustani distinguished?
8. Under how many classes or declensions may they be arranged?

9. How are the cases of nouns formed?
10. Which of the postpositions takes an inflexion?
11. Decline بات a word, روٹی a loaf, مرد a man, قاضی a judge, کپڑا clothes.
12. Are adjectives declinable?
13. How are the degrees of comparison expressed?
14. Decline the two personal pronouns تو and میں.
15. What are the genitive case singular, and nominative and genitive plural, of the pronouns کون رہے یہی کوی جو?
16. What is the invariable form of the infinitive?
17. What leading parts of the verb are formed from it?
18. What are the tenses derived from ہونا used as an auxiliary verb?
19. Conjugate مازا to beat, and ہونا to be.
20. What are the past participles of کرنا to go, کرنا to do, مرنا to die, دینا to give?
21. How is the passive formed?
22. Decline the verb, to be beaten.
23. How is a neuter verb made active, or an active verb causal?
24. How is the particle نی 'ne,' used? With what verbs? and with what tenses?
25. Translate in both the forms they admit: 'The man beat the boy;' 'The boy beat the girl.'
26. How is the passive formed? Give an example.
27. What are the actives and causals of: 'to burn,' 'to set on fire,' 'to rise,' 'to raise,' 'to learn,' 'to teach?'
28. What compound verbs occur in Hindustani? and how formed?

29. Give the Hindustani for : 'now,' 'when,' 'then,' 'where,' 'there,' 'here.'

30. Give the Hindustani for : 'before,' 'behind,' 'near,' 'far,' 'with,' 'like,' 'for the sake of,' 'except.'

31. Write the first ten numerals, words and figures.

Translate into Hindustani.

'His daughter;' 'His son;' 'To her son's house;' 'Let him come;' 'Light the lamp;' 'Do not wait for me;' 'I left my hat in the palanquin;' 'I repent having done this;' 'What is your name?' 'What is your native country?' 'What is your business?' 'What wages monthly do you expect?' 'Delhi is the oldest and handsomest city in the world;' 'Many ships come to Calcutta; it is the chief seat of the English government and trade.'

Translate into English.

ایک شخص درویش کی پگری لی بھاگا - درویش
قبرستان میں جا کر بیٹھا رہا - لوگوں نے اس
سے کہا وہ شخص جو تیری پگری لیکر بھاگا سو
باغ کی طرف گیا تو یہاں کیون بیٹھا ہی جواب
دیا

آخر وہ یہی یہاں آویگا اس نے بیٹھا ہوں

میں اسی بچپن سے پہچانتا ہوں وہ بہت
برس تک

میری یروس میں رہا
 اُس کا ساتھی کون تھا اور جب تم نی اُن کو
 باتاچیت

کرتی سنا تم ان سی کتنی دور کہری نہی
 میں کس کی پاس جا کر عرض کروں
 اس شخص نی کیا گناہ کیا ہی

Questions in Bengali.

1. Write out the Bengali alphabet.
2. Write in the Bengali character the syllables ká, kí, ku, kú, ke, kai, ko, kau.
3. Write kta, kna, kshma, kya, tra, nda, tya.
4. What is the ordinary sound of the short vowel a?
5. What words retain in pronunciation the under-written short vowel after their final consonant, and what makes the consonant final?
6. How are the definite and indefinite articles expressed in Bengali?
7. How are feminine nouns formed from masculine?
8. Decline দুত, কুকুর, গুরু, পিতৃ, স্বামিন, কন্যা, ছাী সম্পদ.
9. What are the feminine forms of কৃশ, প্রিয়, প্রাণ, রক্ত, সুখিন.
10. How are the comparative and superlative degrees formed?
11. Decline the first and second personal pronouns.
12. Decline the same when intimating inferiority.
13. Decline তিনি, সেহ, এই, কে.

14. Write the numerals from 1 to 10 in words and figures.
15. What part of the verb may be taken as the root?
16. Have the tenses of the Bengali verb two numbers?
17. What verbs are used as auxiliaries?
18. What are the moods and tenses?
19. Conjugate the verbs দেখিতে to see, कहিতে to say, হইতে to be.
20. How is the passive formed? Give an example.
21. In what respects are the verbs দিতে, আসিতে, যাহিতে irregular.
22. What is the effect of the participles টা, টি, থান, গুল, থানি, হ.

Translate into Bengali.

A merchant said to a sailor, "In what manner did your father die?" He made answer, "My father and grandfather having been drowned in the ocean, died." The merchant again made reply, "Then have you no fear of dying by being drowned?" The sailor inquired, "Very well; in what manner did your father and grandfather die?" The merchant answered, "In bed." The sailor made reply, "Then in like manner as there is no fear in you to go to bed, in such manner there is no fear in me to go on board ship."

Moral :—Fear becomes destroyed through habit.

মহাজন, a merchant.

জাহাজি, a shipman; a sailor.

অভ্যাস, habit.

Translate into English.

আমি শুনিয়াছি।

তমি কাহাকে কহি ও না।

বড় আকাল হইয়াছে।
 কে ছারে আঘাত করে।
 উপরে যাও।
 ভিতরে আহস।
 নৌকা জলে ভাসে।
 দেশের সকল স্থানে জলের উন্নী আছে।
 পূর্বের এই কথা যদি কহিতা তবে কি করিতে হইবে তা-
 হাতে সন্দেহ থাকিত না সে এমত বলে বটে কিন্তু আ-
 মার প্রত্যয় হয় না॥

এক অন্ধ অন্ধকার রাত্রিতে মন্তকে এক মস্তিকার জালা ও
 দক্ষিণ হস্তে এক প্রদীপ লইয়া যাইতেছিল। তাহাতে কোন
 জন তাহাকে বলিল। ওরে মূর্খ, তুমি অন্ধ। তোয়ার দিবা
 রাত্রি সমান, তবে কেন প্রদীপ জ্বালিয়া যাইতেছ, তা-
 হাতে অন্ধ হাস্য করিয়া কহিল, এহ প্রদীপ আমার
 নিমিত্তে লহ নাহ, কিন্তু তোমার নিমিত্তে, কি জানি
 অন্ধকারে তুমি আমার জালা ভাঙা ফেলিবা॥

f. Italian.

Translate into Italian the following Extracts.

Every man who has seen the world knows that nothing is so useless as a general maxim. If it be very moral and very true, it may serve for a copy to a charity boy. If, like those of Rochefoucault, it be sparkling and whimsical, it may make an excellent motto for an essay. But few indeed of the many wise apophthegms which have been uttered, from the time of the Seven Sages of Greece to that of poor Richard, have prevented a single foolish action. We give the highest

and the most peculiar praise to the precepts of Machiavelli when we say that they may frequently be of real use in regulating conduct, not so much because they are more just or more profound than those which might be culled from other authors, as because they can be more readily applied to the problems of real life.

There are errors in these works. But they are errors which a writer situated like Machiavelli could scarcely avoid. They arise, for the most part, from a single defect, which appears to us to pervade his whole system. In his political scheme the means had been more deeply considered than the ends. The great principle that societies and laws exist only for the purpose of increasing the sum of private happiness is not recognised with sufficient clearness. The good of the body, distinct from the good of the members, and sometimes hardly compatible with the good of the members, seems to be the object which he proposes to himself. Of all political fallacies this has, perhaps, had the wisest and the most mischievous operation.—MACAULAY.

Study, then, I beseech you, so to store your minds with the exquisite learning of former ages, that you may always possess within yourselves sources of rational and refined enjoyment, which will enable you to set at nought the grosser pleasures of sense, whereof other men are slaves; and to imbue yourselves with the sound philosophy of later days, forming yourselves to the virtuous habits which are its legitimate offspring, that you may walk unhurt through the trials which await you, and may look down upon the ignorance and error that surround you, not with lofty and supercilious contempt, as the sages of old times, but with the vehement desire of enlightening those who wander in darkness, and who are by so much the more endeared to us by how much they want our assistance.—LORD BROUGHAM.

Translate into English.

No, no, io penso diversamente. Se esaminiamo i titoli che si danno, e quelli che si usano nelle sottoscrizioni, sono per lo più eccedenti alla verità, e qualche volta contrarj all' animo di chi scrive. Ma dall' uso ne è derivato l' abuso. " Mio signore," " mio padrone" suonano l' istessa cosa, e siccome questo titolo duplicato a me niente costa, e niente reca di più a chi scrive, io soglio usarlo prodigalmente. Molto più volentieri abbondando in termini di rispetto, e di umiliazione con quelle persone dalle quali desidero qualche cosa: e spesse volte un titolo rispettoso, un' espressione di stima muove l' animo di chi legge, e ricompensa l' onore col beneficio. Io son contenta fin ora del mio sistema. Non ho mai trovato che la cortesia mia pregiudichi. Ho riscosso dagli altri quella civiltà medesima, che ho praticata. Ho mantenute non solo, ma aumentate di giorno in giorno le corrispondenze, e sono a portata di far piacere agli amici, di far del bene ai raccomandati, e di superare qualunque impegno.—GOLDONI.

Uno degli errori gravi nei quali gli uomini incorrono giornalmente, è di credere che sia tenuto loro il segreto. Nè solo il segreto di ciò che essi rivelano in confidenza, ma anche di ciò che senza loro volontà, o malgrado loro, è veduto o altrimenti saputo da chichessia, e che ad essi converrebbe che fosse tenuto occulto. Ora io dico che tu erri ogni volta che sapendo che una cosa tua è nota ad altri che a te stesso, non tieni già per fermo che ella sia nota al pubblico, qualunque danno o vergogna possa venire a te di questo. A gran fatica per la considerazione dell' interesse proprio, si tengono gli uomini di non manifestare le cose occulte; ma in causa d'altri, nessuno tace: e se vuoi certificarti di questo, esamina te stesso, e vedi quante volte o dispiacere o danno o vergogna che ne venga ad altri, ti ritengono di non palesare cosa che tu sappi; di non palesarla, dico, se non a molti, almeno a questo o a quell' amico,

che torna il medesimo. Nello stato sociale nessun bisogno è piu grande che quello di chiacchierare, mezzo principalissimo di passare il tempo, ch' è una delle prime necessità della vita. E nessuna materia di chiacchiere è piu rara che una che svegli la curiosità e scacci la noia: il che fanno le cose nascoste e nuove. Però prendi fermamente questa regola: le cose che tu non vuoi che si sappia che tu abbi fatte, non solo non le ridire, ma non le fare. E quelle che non puoi fare che non sieno, o che non sieno state, abbi per certo che si sanno, quando bene tu non te ne avvegga.—LÍOPARDI.

g. Latin.

Translate into Latin the following Extracts.

What youth can say, any more than an old man, that he shall live until night? Youth catches distempers more easily, its sickness is more violent, and its recovery more doubtful. The youth indeed hopes for many more days: so cannot the old man. The youth's hopes are ill-grounded: for what is more foolish than to place any confidence upon an uncertainty! But the old man has not room so much as to hope: he is still happier than the youth, he has already enjoyed what the other does but hope for. One wishes to live long, the other has lived long. But, alas! is there anything in human life the duration of which can be called long? Nothing which must end ought to be valued for its continuance. If hours, days, months, and years pass away, it is no matter what hour, what day, what month, or what year we die. The applause of a good actor is due to him at whatever scene of the play he makes his exit. It is thus in the life of a man of sense: a short life is sufficient for him to manifest himself a man of honour and virtue; when he ceases to be such, he has lived too long, and while he is such it is of no consequence to him how long he shall be so, provided he is so to his life's end.—*Spectator*.

His utmost influence and activity were now exerted in persuading many of his friends to engage in the service, and in urging forward the preparations for the voyage. All his own funds, together with what money he could raise by mortgaging his lands and his Indians, were expended in purchasing military stores and provisions, or in supplying the wants of such of his officers as were unable to equip themselves in a manner suited to their rank. Inoffensive and even laudable as his conduct was, his disappointed competitors were malicious enough to give it a turn to his disadvantage. They represented him as aiming already, with little disguise, at establishing an independent authority over his troops, and endeavouring to secure their respect or love by his ostentatious and interested liberality.—ROBERTSON.

The chief reason that induced me to enter upon this subject is the observation I have made, of the many fallacies and circumventions in the world, especially in servants towards their masters; and I have always found that proud and stately princes who will hear but few are more liable to be imposed on, than those who are open and accessible: but of all the princes that I ever had the honour to know, the wisest and most dexterous to extricate himself out of any danger or difficulties in time of adversity was our king [Louis XI.]. He was the humblest in his conversation and habit, and the most painful and indefatigable to win over any man to his side, that he thought capable of doing him either much mischief or good: though he was often refused, he would never give over a man that he once undertook, but still pressed and continued his insinuations, promising him largely, and presenting him with such sums and pensions as he knew would satisfy his ambition; and for such as he had discarded in the time of peace and prosperity, he paid dear (when he had occasion for them) to recover them again; but when he had once reconciled them, he retained no pique to them for what had passed, but employed them

freely for the future. He was naturally kind and indulgent to persons of indifferent condition, and morose to such as he thought had no need of him.—
 PHILIP DE COMMINES.

Translate into close but idiomatic English, adding a note wherever a word, a construction, or an allusion seems to require it.

Nunc Romanas res accipe. A. d. III. Non. Quint. Sufenas et Cato absoluti; Procilius condemnatus. Ex quo intellectum est, *τῷσ' ἀπειροπαγίταις* ambitum, comitia, interregnum, majestatem, totam denique rempublicam flocci non facere. Debemus patremfamilias domi suæ occidere nolle; neque tamen id ipsum abunde. Nam absolverunt XXII., condemnarunt XXVIII. Publius sane disertus epilogus criminans, mentes judicum moverat. Hortalus in ea caussa fuit, cujusmodi solet. Nos verbum nullum. Veritas est enim pusilla, quæ nunc laborat, ne animum in Publio offenderem. Redi Romam Fonteii caussa a. d. VII. Idus Quint. Veni in spectaculum; primum magno et æquabili plausu: (sed hoc ne curaris: ego ineptus, qui scripserim:) deinde, Antiphonti operam. Is erat ante manusmissus, quam productus. Ne diutius pendeas, palmam tulit. Sed nihil tam pusillum, nihil tam sine voce, nihil tam verum. Hæc tu tecum habeto. In Andromacha tamen major fuit, quam Astyanax; in ceteris parem habuit neminem. Quæris nunc de Arbuscula: valde placuit. Ludi magnifici et grati. Venatio in aliud tempus dilata. Sequere nunc me in campum. Ardet ambitus; *σῆμα δὲ τοῦ ἐπέω*: fœnus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus. Dices, istuc quidem non moleste fero. O virum! o civem! Memmii Cæsaris omnes opes confirmant. Cum eo Domitium consules junxerunt; qua pactione, epistolæ committere non audeo. Pompeius fremit, queritur, Scauro studet: sed utrum fronte, an mente, dubitatur: *ἐξοχή* in nullo est: pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat. Messala languet: non quo aut animus desit, aut amici; sed coitio consulum et Pompeius obsunt. Ea comitia, puto

fore, ut ducantur. Tribunicii candidati jurarunt se arbitrio Catonis petitueros. Apud eum H-S quingena deposuerunt; ut, qui a Catone damnatus esset, id perderet, et competitoribus tribueretur.

Lusciniis diebus ac noctibus continuis quindecim garrulus sine intermisso cantus, densante se frondium germine, non in novissimum digna miratu ave. Primum tanta vox tam parvo in corpusculo, tam pertinax spiritus. Deinde in una perfecta musica scientia modulatus editur sonus; et nunc continuo spiritu trahitur in longum, nunc variatur inflexo; nunc distinguitur conciso, copulatur intorto, promittitur revocato, infusatur ex inopinato; interdum et secum ipse murmurat, plenus, gravis, acutus, creber, extensus; ubi visum est, vibrans, summus, medius, imus. Bre- viterque omnia tam parvulis in faucibus, quæ tot exquisitis tibiæ tormentis ars hominum excogitavit; non sit ut dubium hanc suavitatem præmonstratam efficaci auspicio, quum in ore Stesichori cecinit infans. Ac ne quis dubitet artis esse, plures singulis sunt cantus, nec iidem omnibus, sed sui cuique. Certant inter se, palamque animosa contentio est. Victa morte finit sæpe vitam, spiritu prius deficiente, quam cantu. Meditantur aliæ juveniores, versusque quos imitentur accipiunt. Audit discipula intentione magna, et reddit: vicibusque reticent. Intelligitur emendatæ correctio, et in docente quædam reprehensio. Ergo servorum illis pretia sunt, et quidem ampliora quam quibus olim armigeri parabantur. Scio sestertiis sex, candidam alioquin, quod est prope invisitatum, venisse, quæ Agrippinæ Claudii principis conjugii dono daretur. Visum jam sæpe, jussas canere cepisse, et cum symphonia alternasse: sicut homines repertos, qui sonum earum, addita in transversas arundines aqua, foramen inspirantes, linguæque parva aliqua opposita mora, indiscreta redderent similitudine. Sed hæ tantæ tamque artifices argutiæ a quindecim diebus paulatim desinunt, nec ut fatigatas possis dicere, aut satiatas. Mox æstu aucto in totum alia vox fit, nec modulata, aut varia. Mutatur et color. Postremo hieme ipsa non cernitur.

Linguis earum tenuitas illa prima non est, quæ ceteris avibus. Pariunt vere primo cum plurimum sena ova.
—PLINY.

Nimis homo nihili est, qui piger est, nimisque id genus odi ego male;

Vigilare decet hominem, qui vult sua temperi conficere officia:

Non enim illum expectare oportet, dum herus se ad suum suscitet officium:

Nam qui dormiunt lubenter, sine lucro et cum malo quiescunt.

Nam ego nunc mihi, qui impiger fui, reperi, ut piger sim, si velim.

Hoc ego in mari, quidquid inest, reperi. Quidquid inest, grave quidem est.

Aurum hic ego inesse reor; nec conscius mi ullus homo est. Nunc hæc

Tibi occasio, Gripe, obtigit, ut liberet te ex populo prætor.

Nunc sic faciam, sic consilium est, ad herum ut veniam docte atque astu:

Pauxillatim pollicitabor pro capite argentum, ut sim liber.

Jam ubi liber ero: igitur demum instruam agrum, ædes, mancipia;

Navibus magnis mercaturam faciam; apud reges rex perhibebor;

Post animi causa mihi navem faciam atque imitabor Straticum:

Oppida circumvectitabor. Ubi nobilitas mea erit clara, Oppidum magnum communibo; ei ego urbi Gripo indam nomen,

Monumentum meæ famæ et factis; ibique regnum magnum instituum.

Magnas res hic agito in mentem instruere: nunc hunc vidulum condam.

Sed hic rex cum aceto pransurust et sale, sine bono pulmento.

PLAUTUS.

h. Sanskrit.

Translate the following passages into Sanskrit.

Upon the intellectual and moral qualities of the Hindoos a very few words will suffice. The more educated classes (and it is from a consideration of the character of these only that any fair conclusion can be drawn), may be pronounced without hesitation to be a shrewd, wary, and acute people. Subtlety, perhaps, more than strength, is the prominent character of their intellect. Though good imitators, they have hitherto discovered no original powers of invention, and little imagination. In practical good sense they are decidedly below the Chinese. In vigour and manliness of mind they are below the Arabs, the Persians, and the other nations which have at various time invaded and conquered them. We make no comparison with European nations, because the contrast is too great to admit of any parallel. The departments of industry in which their intellectual faculties appear to most advantage, and for which they seem best fitted, are the administration of justice and finances, and such branches of trade as do not imply the possession of comprehensive knowledge and bold enterprise.

Translate the following passages into English, adding brief notes when necessary.

(I.) बालोऽपि नावमन्तव्यो मनुष्य इति भूमिपः।
महती देवता ह्येषा नररूपेण तिष्ठति॥
यदि न प्रणयेद् राजा दण्डं दण्डोच्चतज्जितः।
भूले मत्स्यान् इवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् बलवत्तराः॥
अद्यात्काकः पुरोडाशं स्या च लिङ्गाद् धविस् तथा।
स्नातं च न स्नात् कस्मिंश्चिद् भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः॥

MANU.

(II.) यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातां महाण्वि।
 समेत्य च व्यपेयातां स्थित्वा किञ्चित् क्षणान्तरं॥
 एवं भार्यास्य पुत्रास्य सुहृदस्य वसूनि च।
 समेत्य व्यवधावन्ति ध्रुवस् तेषां विनाभवः॥

RĀMĀYANA.

(III.) निदाघान्तकरः कालः सर्वभूतसुखावहः।
 तत्रैव वसतां तेषां प्रावृट् समभिपद्यत॥
 हृदयन्तो महाघोषाः स्वं दिशश्च वलाहकाः।
 प्रववर्षुर् दिवारात्रम् अशिताः सततं तदा॥
 न स्य प्रज्ञायते किञ्चिद् अन्भसा समवस्तुते।
 समं वा विषमं वापि नद्यो वा स्थावराणि च॥
 क्षुब्धतोया महावेगाः असमाना इवाश्रुगाः।
 सिन्धवः शोभयाञ्चक्रुः काननानि तपात्यथे॥

MAHĀBHĀRATA.

(IV.) अस्ति मन्दरनाम्नि पर्वते दुर्दान्तो नाम सिंहः
 स च सर्वदा पशूनां बधं कुर्वन्नास्ते ततः सर्वैः
 पशूभिर्मिलित्वा स सिंहो विज्ञप्तः किमर्थं सर्वप-
 शूघातः क्रियते वयमेव भवदाहारायै प्रत्यहमेकैकं
 पशुं दास्यामः। सिंहेनोऽहं एवमस्मि। ततः प्रभृति

एकैकं पशुं भक्षयन्नास्ते। अथ कदाचिद् दृष्ट्वा शशकस्य
वारः समायातः सोऽचिन्तयत्।

चासहेतोर्विनीतिस्तु क्रियते जीविताश्रया।

पंचलं चेद् गमिष्यामि किं सिंहानुनयेन वा ॥

तन्मन्दं मन्दमुपगच्छामि। ततः सिंहोऽपि चुधा-
पीडितः कोपात्तमुवाच किमागमनविलम्बकारणं।
सोऽब्रवीत् नाहमपराद्धः पथि सिंहान्तरेष्वाव-
लोकितः बलाद्धृतः पुनरागमनाय शपथं कृत्वा
स्वामिनं तन्निवेदयितुमत्रागतोऽस्मि। सिंहः सको-
पमाह सत्वरं गत्वा दर्शय क्वासौ दुरात्मा तिष्ठति।
ततः शशकस्तं गृहीत्वा गम्भीरकूपसमीपं गतः
अत्रागत्य पश्यतु स्वामीत्युक्त्वा कूपान्तर्जले तस्मिंश्च
प्रतिबिम्बं दर्शितवान् ततोऽसौ दर्पभातः कोपात्
तस्थोपरि आत्मानं निक्षिप्य ऊर्ध्वपादः अधःशिराः
तज्जले मग्नः पंचलमगमत् ॥

HITOPADEŚA.

i. Spanish.

Translate into Spanish.

In this manner we spent that evening: early the next morning, as the snow had fallen in great abundance in the night, my son was employed in clearing it away,

and opening a passage before the door. He had not been thus engaged long, when he came running in, with looks all pale, to tell us that two strangers, whom he knew to be officers of justice, were making towards the house.

Just as he spoke, they came in; and approaching the bed where I lay, after previously informing me of their employment and business, made me their prisoner, bidding me prepare to go with them to the county jail, which was eleven miles off.

"My friends," said I, "this is severe weather in which you are come to take me to a prison; and it is particularly unfortunate at this time, as one of my arms has lately been burned in a terrible manner, and it has thrown me into a slight fever, and I want clothes to cover me, and I am now too weak and old to walk far in such deep snow: but if it must be so——"

I then turned to my wife and children, and directed them to get together what few things were left us, and to prepare immediately for leaving this place.—
GOLDSMITH.

The king, in the heroic times of Greece, must be brave in the field, wise in the council, and eloquent in the agora: he must be endued with bodily strength and activity above other men, and must be an adept, not only in the use of his arms, but also in those athletic exercises which the crowd delight to witness. Even the more homely varieties of manual acquirements are an addition to his character,—such as the craft of the carpenter or shipwright, the straight furrowing of the ploughman, or the indefatigable persistence of the mower without repose or refreshment throughout the longest day. The conditions of voluntary obedience, during the Grecian heroic times, are family descent with personal force and superiority, mental as well as bodily, in the chief, coupled with the favour of the gods: an old chief such as Peleus and Laertes cannot retain his position; but on the other hand, where these elements of force are present, a good deal of violence,

caprice, and rapacity is tolerated : the ethical judgment is not exact in scrutinising the conduct of individuals so pre-eminently endowed.

As in the case of the gods, the general epithets of *good, just, &c.*, are applied to them as euphemisms, arising from submission and fear, and are not only not suggested, but often pointedly belied by their particular acts—they signify the man of birth, wealth, influence, and daring, whose arm is strong to destroy or to protect, whatever may be the turn of his moral sentiments: while the opposite epithet *bad* designates the poor, lowly, and weak, from whose dispositions, be they ever so virtuous, society has little either to hope or to fear.

—GROTE.

Translate into English.

Esta fué la primera batalla que se dió entre aquellos dos bandos tan encarnizados despues. Por fortuna no se derramó en ella mucha sangre ni de vencedores ni de vencidos: ni despues de la accion se afligió el ánimo con aquellas ejecuciones funestas, que en semejantes casos suele prescribir la inexorable razon de estado, ó permitirse la venganza. Almagro, tan humano como generoso, no quiso consentir en el decreto de muerte que ya el fiero Orgoñez tenia fulminado contra el general prisionero, quando le llevaban al Cuzco; mandó que se volviese á los vencidos lo que era suyo, y lo que no se encontra seque se pagase de su hacienda propia; en fin, se condujo con tal humanidad y cortesía, que los hizo suyos en gran parte, y si bien muchos le faltaron despues ó por flaqueza ó por inconstancia, no por eso perdieron jamas el interés que inspiraba su hidalga y benigna condicion. Cuando Diego de Alvarado, ya libre de sus prisiones, llegando á abrazarle y á darle el parabien de su victoria, le pidió, con generosidad, tambien harto noble de su parte, la suspension de la terrible órden de Orgoñez, “Ya eso está hecho,” respondia él con una satisfaccion y una alegría, que daba á entender bien claro la bondad de su corazon, y cuan poco habia nacido, para aquella terrible crisis en que la ambicion propia y agena le tenia

puesto. En la conferencia que tuvo con Alonzo de Alvarado, su conversacion era mas propia de hombre que justifica sus procedimientos y manifiesta la razon que le asiste, que de vencedor envanecido y enojado que acusa y acrimina. Quejóse, sí, con discrecion y templanza del agravio hecho á sus embajadores y concluyó asegurándole que su tratamiento seria conforme á su persona; y en lo que tocaba á disponer de sí, viese léel o que le convenia, y cualquiera que fuese su resolucion, siempre le tendria por amigo.—QUINTANA.

Cuán solitaria la nacion que un dia
 Poblara inmensa gente!
 ¡ La nacion cuyo imperia se extendia
 Del ocaso al oriente!
 Lágrimas viertes, infeliz ahora,
 Soberana del mundo,
 ¡ Y nadie de tu faz encantadora
 Borra el dolor profundo!
 Oscuridad y luto tenebroso
 En tí vertió la muerte,
 Y en su furor el déspota sañoso
 Se complació en tu suerte.
 No perdonó lo hermoso, patria mia;
 Cayó el jóven guerrero,
 Cayó el anciano, y la segur impía
 Manejó placentero.
 So la rabia cayó la vírgen pura
 Del déspota sombrío,
 Como eclipsa la rosa su hermosura
 En el sol del estío. ESPRONCEDA.

A knowledge of modern languages is deemed of particular importance in the diplomatic service, and for employés of the Foreign Office, of the former of whom it is required that they "have a speaking and writing knowledge of the languages of the several countries in which they have resided since their first appointment in the service," or in which they are going to reside.

However, in conducting these examinations, the Civil Service Commissioners will "bear in mind the length of time during which candidates may have resided in the several countries, and also the comparative difficulty of acquiring the languages of such countries."

10. LAW.

A knowledge of this subject is particularly required in the Colonial Office, in the Solicitor's Department of the Post Office, and for paid attachés. Questions in it are, besides, set in many voluntary examinations. The subject is divided into—

a. Constitutional Law.

1. What are the "Three Estates of the Realm"? On what occasions have attempts been made to limit the number of the Peerage?

2. What are the functions of the House of Lords in regard to "Money Bills"? Enumerate the principal descriptions of enactment which are considered to be included under the term "Money Bill."

3. What is the nature of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*? By what statute is it regulated? Did that statute create it?

4. Describe briefly the constitutional position and functions of the "Privy Council." In what relation does the cabinet stand to it?

5. Has the Queen any greater authority over a colony which has not yet received a charter or constitution than she has over her English dominions? Is there any portion of the English Common Law which does *not* without special provision extend to a newly-settled dependency of the British Crown?

6. In what king's reign was *Magna Charta* made part of the English Statute Law? Mention any provisions of *Magna Charta* which you consider to have been peculiarly beneficial to the middle and lower classes.

7. Describe concisely the purport of the following

laws and ordinances:—The Constitutions of Clarendon; the Bill of Rights; the Act of Settlement; the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act.

8. What special rule exists as to the evidence necessary to convict a person of high treason? Can you mention any celebrated case in which a peculiar construction was put on this rule?

9. For what alleged offences were the following persons tried:—Sacheverell, Lord George Gordon, Horne Tooke?

10. What questions of Constitutional Law were involved in the original dispute between the American Colonies and the mother country? Are any of these still unsettled?

b. Mercantile and Commercial Law.

1. What are the duties of a British consular officer, at a foreign seaport, in reference to the proposed discharge of a seaman by the master of a vessel?

2. By what acts may the right of a vendor of goods to "stop in transitu" be taken away?

3. What limitations are there to the doctrine that the slave trade stands on the footing of piracy?

4. By whom are the expenses of a ship incurred in a port of refuge to be primarily borne?

5. What sort of misrepresentation to the underwriter will avoid a policy of maritime insurance?

6. Ought an agreement for seamen's wages to be written or verbal? If such an agreement be not made in accordance with the provisions of the governing statutes, is it absolutely void?

7. What is a seaman's "allotment ticket," and what is its legal effect?

8. Describe a bottomry bond, and state briefly in what particulars the rules of law regarding it differ from those which govern other securities for money.

9. What are the functions of a consular office in reference to the securities to be given to salvors where salvage services have been rendered by one of Her Majesty's ships?

10. Under what circumstances may seamen quit a British ship against the will of the master, without being guilty of desertion?

11. What effect has a blockade of the port of destination on contracts for the maritime carriage of merchandise?

12. When a ship is sold or mortgaged at a port which is not her port of registry, what functions may a consular officer have to exercise in reference to the transaction?

c. Law of Real and Personal Property.

1. Explain the nature of a feoffment and of livery of seisin. Why are feoffments not now in use?

2. What is the effect of a limitation to uses since the Statute of Uses? How does the assurance called a bargain and sale operate?

3. What is the difference between the estates in land created by a gift to a man for life, and by a gift to a man for 100 years, if he so long live?

4. Define a remainder of lands. What is the meaning of the doctrine that every limitation, which can possibly be construed as a remainder, shall always be so construed?

5. What is the effect of giving land to A (simply) in a conveyance *inter vivos*? What is the effect of a devise of lands to A (simply)?

6. Define an easement. When running water passes through a man's land, what is the nature of his right to the use of the water, as against proprietors lower down the stream?

7. Explain carefully the operation of a mortgage in the ordinary form. What is foreclosure, and what redemption?

8. When a mortgagee dies intestate, to whom does the estate in the mortgaged lands pass, and to whom the interest in the debt secured by the mortgage?

9. What are the contracts which, according to the Statute of Frauds, must be evidenced by writing?

10. Explain the nature of a bill of exchange. When

it is dishonoured, what steps must the holder take in order to perfect his power of recovering the amount due on it?

11. What is an act of bankruptcy? Describe generally the nature of the interest which passes from a bankrupt to his assignees.

12. Define the contract of insurance. What interest must the insured have in the subject of the insurance, in order that the contract may stand.

13. What is meant by the "quantity" and "quality" of an estate in land. What are the quantity and quality of the following estates?—

(1) to A (simply).

(2) to A for 100 years if he should live so long.

(3) to A to the use of B.

(4) to A and his heirs male for the life of B.

14. Define a "springing use," a "shifting use," and an "executory devise."

15. What was originally the object of creating trustees to preserve contingent remainders? Are such trustees useful in any case at the present moment?

16. What is meant by "mortmain"? And what is the object of the mortmain acts? What statute of George II. regulates charitable devises and requests, and what are its chief provisions? Is this statute one of the mortmain acts?

d. Conveyancing.

1. An estate is limited to A for life, remainder to B's sons in tail, remainder to C in fee. In how many ways could A and C, under the old law, have dealt with their respective estates, so as to destroy the contingent to B's sons? What difference has the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, made in this respect?

2. When property is not settled to a married woman's separate use, what is the extent of the marital right and disposition over her chattels personal, chattels real, and estates of inheritance?

3. What is the object of inserting covenants for title in a purchase deed? An estate is conveyed to A, to

uses to bar dower; A appoints to a purchaser in fee; will A's covenants for titles run with the land? Give your reasons.

4. An estate is conveyed to such uses as A shall appoint, and in default of appointment to A for life, remainder to the right heirs of A. A's marriage takes place previous to 1854; is A's wife entitled to her dower? If so, can A nevertheless make a good title to a purchaser free from dower?

5. What is meant by a *condition precedent*, and what change has been effected by the Common Law Procedure Act in reference to the mode of averring its performance in pleading?

6. Why is it that contradictory customs cannot be coexistent in the same place? Can you mention any customs which have been held to be *unreasonable*?

7. What degree of care and vigilance is required from a gratuitous bailee, and from a bailee for hire? In what leading case is the law upon this subject specially considered?

8. State the leading rules applicable to the construction of Acts of Parliament.

9. What was the ancient rule of the common law as to contracts entered into by lunatic? In what cases will they be set aside in equity.

10. A father dies indebted to a son for moneys received to his use, the father having by his will bequeathed a share of his residuary personal estate to the child, greater than the amount of his debt. Is the child entitled to claim both the debt and the share of the residue? Mention the leading rules relative to the subject.

11. A testator devises lands to A, and charges them with the payment of debts and certain annuities bequeathed by the will; A sells the land; can the purchase money be safely paid to him alone by the vendee, without the concurrence of the annuitants? State the reasoning on which the rule applicable to the case is founded.

12. In what cases will a settlement made by a woman

previously to marriage, without the knowledge of her intended husband, be set aside at his instance after the marriage has taken place?

Besides in the branches of the public services already mentioned, it is stated by heads of various other departments that "some acquaintance with the general principles of law would be an undoubted recommendation to those who look to rising in their respective offices."

11. MATHEMATICS.

This subject is generally divided in two branches, in which the following or similar examination papers are given, viz. in

a. Pure Mathematics.

1. The top of a tank is a rectangle, whose sides are 9 feet and 15 feet: what must be its depth with the same horizontal section throughout, in order that it may contain 12,960 gallons, one gallon containing 277·274 cubic inches?

If the tank were cylindrical, what must be the radius of its circular section, so that its depth and content may be the same as above.

2. A person bought 180 shares at the rate of 2 shares for 7*l.*, and 180 more at the rate of 3 for 7*l.*, after which he sold them all at the rate of 5 for 14*l.* Did he gain or lose by his bargain; and what was his gain or loss?

3. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. If the two exterior angles at the base of a triangle be bisected by two straight lines which are produced to meet, the line joining the point of intersection with the vertical angle will bisect the vertical angle.

4. Define similar rectilineal figures: show that if two triangles are equiangular they will be similar.

If perpendiculars be drawn to the three sides of a triangle show that the triangle formed by the intersection of these perpendiculars will be similar to the original triangle.

5. Solve the following equations:—

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x(1 - a^{\frac{1}{2}}) &= x^{\frac{1}{2}}(6 + a^{\frac{1}{2}}) - 6a^{\frac{1}{2}}. \\ (2) \quad y^4 &= x^2(5y - 3x) \\ x^2 &= 5x - 3y \end{aligned} \quad \}$$

6. Find the sum of the first (n) square numbers.

In the arithmetical progression $(1) + (3 + 5) + (7 + 9 + 11) + (13 + 15 + 17 + 19) + \&c.$ prove that the sum of all the numbers in the n th bracket $= n^3$.

7. Find by logarithms the number of digits in $(512)^5$, and find also by logarithms a fourth proportional to $\cdot 00625$, $\cdot 005$, $\cdot 064$, having given $\log_{10} 2 = \cdot 301030$.

8. If (a) (b) (c) are integers, show when the solution of the equation $ax + by = c$ cannot be effected in whole numbers.

A number consists of three digits, and the sum of the digits is 18. If 774 be added to the number, and the result be divided by 3, the quotient will be the original number with its digits inverted. Find the number.

9. If $\cos a = \cos \beta \cos \theta$.

$$\text{prove } \tan \frac{a + \beta}{2} \tan \frac{a - \beta}{2} = \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^2.$$

From the simultaneous equations

$$x \cos a + y \sin a = p$$

$$x \cos a_1 + y \sin a_1 = p_1$$

$$x \cos a_2 + y \sin a_2 = p_2$$

obtain the relation

$$\frac{\sin(a_1 - a_2)}{p_1 p_2} + \frac{\sin(a_2 - a)}{p p_2} + \frac{\sin(a - a_1)}{p p_1} = 0.$$

10. Find the area of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle in terms of its sides.

If a, b, c, d , be the four sides of any quadrilateral figure, δ_1, δ_2 the diagonals, (e) the straight line joining the middle points of the diagonals,

$$\text{Prove } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 4e^2 + \delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2.$$

11. Find the area included between the lines whose equations are

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y \cos a - x \sin a &= 0 \\ y \cos a_1 - x \sin a_1 &= 0 \\ y \cos a_2 - x \sin a_2 &= b \cos a_2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

12. Find the equation to the ellipse referred to any two conjugate diameters as axes.

If TPt be a tangent at any point P of an ellipse intersecting the major and minor axis in T and t; prove $PT \cdot Pt = CD^2$ where CD is the semi-conjugate diameter to CP.

13. If a right cone be cut through a given point so that its section is an hyperbola, find its axes.

If the angle of the cone be 90° , how must the cutting plane be drawn that the hyperbola may be equilateral?

14. If a, b, c , be the sides of a spherical triangle, and if the arc (δ) be drawn from the angle (A) to bisect the side (a),

$$\text{Prove } \cos \frac{a}{2} \cos \delta = \cos \frac{b+c}{2} \cos \frac{b-c}{2}.$$

b. Mixed Mathematics.

1. A point placed at the centre of an equilateral triangle is urged towards the angles by forces equal to 1, 2, and 3 lbs. respectively: determine the direction and magnitude of the resultant.

2. Find the centre of gravity of the frustum of a pyramid cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

3. Show that the principle of virtual velocities holds good for the wedge.

4. In what time would a body falling in vacuo by the action of gravity acquire a velocity of 1000 feet in a second?

5. (a) Two inelastic balls moving in the same direction, but with different velocities, come into collision: determine the motion after impact.

(b) Discuss the question on the supposition that the balls are elastic.

6. A projectile being discharged in vacuo with a given velocity describes a certain parabola: prove that if the elevation be very slightly altered, the new parabola will intersect the former one at the remote extremity of the focal chord passing through the point of projection.

7. Prove that if the force varies inversely as the square of the distance, the attraction of a spherical shell on a particle within it will keep it in equilibrium.

8. The force varying inversely as the square of the distance, determine the direction in which a particle is attracted by a finite portion of a very thin straight rod.

9. A hemispherical vessel standing upon its base is filled with a fluid: prove that the pressures perpendicular to the plane and curved surfaces are equal.

10. Show that when a body is immersed in a heavy fluid, the resultant of the horizontal pressures at all points of the surface of the body is zero.

11. Explain the principle of Bramah's press.

12. Describe the construction of Galileo's telescope, and explain why it is not available for astronomical purposes.

12. NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

This subject is almost entirely used in voluntary examinations, as a test for the liberal education of the candidate. The examination papers are ordinarily divided under the following headings:—

a. Chemistry.

1. Define the term *element*. What elements are gaseous, what are liquids, under the ordinary conditions of the globe? What changes do these undergo by considerable alteration of such conditions?

2. State the law of multiple proportions; and illus-

trate it by means of the oxides (1) of nitrogen, (2) of manganese.

3. Give the chemical names of, and write in formulæ, alum, common salt, green vitriol, calomel, corrosive sublimate, and chloride of lime.

4. The equivalent of aluminium is 13.7. How much per cent. of oxygen, of sulphur, and of aluminium is contained in the anhydrous normal (or neutral) sulphate of alumina?

5. Of what gases does the atmosphere consist? Give any *accurate* method of effecting its analysis; and state the results of this analysis.

6. Explain the changes resulting from the action (1) of hydrochloric acid, (2) of strong nitric acid, (3) of very dilute nitric acid, on gold, iron, tin, and zinc respectively; and state any facts regarding the modification of the result by the purity or the alloying of any of these metals.

7. Define the terms *temperature*, *specific heat*, and *latent heat*, and the term *volume* as applied to a gas.

8. What law has been asserted connecting the specific heats of the several elements? How far is it universal?

9. What is meant by the theoretical density of carbon vapour? Within what limits is its determination true, and on what assumptions is that determination based?

10. Describe the oxides (1) of carbon, (2) of iron; and give a complete account of the most important oxides of chlorine.

11. Phosphoric acid is tribasic. Give illustrations of each type of its salts. It undergoes modifications by the action of heat. Under what circumstances, and what types of salts result?

12. What is meant by the *empiric* as distinguished from the *rational* formula of a substance? Illustrate each by means of acetic acid.

13. Describe the chemical changes involved in the process called the vinous fermentation.

14. The analyst employs sulphuretted hydrogen to

separate metals from each other. Into what groups does he thus divide them, and what principles are involved in the separation?

15. A solution contains lead, tin, nickel, iron, zinc, magnesia, potash with hydrochloric and nitric acids. Give in detail the process of analysing (qualitatively) such a solution.

16. Give a series of illustrations, (1) from minerals, (2) from the products of the laboratory, of isomorphism, dimorphism, allotropism, and isomerism.

b. Geology.

1. Define the terms *anticlinal*, *synclinal*, *unconformable*, *strike*, and *dip*.

2. State the reasons for the division of rocks into igneous and sedimentary. What are metamorphic rocks?

3. What are the constituent minerals of granite, basalt, greenstone, gneiss, trachyte?

4. Describe the divisions of the wealden formation, and give a sketch of its distribution in England, and the reasons for looking on it as a freshwater deposit.

5. Where are the points of division placed by geologists to separate the hypozoic, the palæozoic, the mesozoic, and the cainozoic strata? Exemplify the principles on which these divisions have been founded.

6. Coal has been accounted for sometimes as the result of drift by water of masses of vegetable matter; sometimes as an accumulation of such matter by growth *in situ*. What hypotheses do these views involve, and what circumstances lend probability to each view?

7. Give an accurate description of the stigmaria and the sigillaria, and of the facts that prove their mutual relation, with the most characteristic mode of their occurrence in the strata.

8. Describe the mountain limestone formation. How is it distributed over the world?

9. By what observations and arguments does the geologist seek to determine the period of elevation of a mountain chain? Illustrate this by some example.

10. Show that by the amount and by the characters of the distribution of organic remains in one and the same rock in different localities we may predicate facts concerning its oceanic and littoral deposition, pointing to the limits of the sea in which it was formed. Give illustrations of this.

11. Give a description of the most important characteristics common to the trilobites, and give the history of their distribution in time.

12. What are the usual characters of a mineral vein? How far is its wealth found to depend on the rock it traverses? Describe the methods adopted by the practical miner for the discovery of a lode.

13. Describe approximately the position and extent of the principal coal-fields of England. Give the subdivisions of the carboniferous group, and assign its place in the series of formations.

14. Explain the action of ice as a transporting power. What proofs have we of the existence of a much colder climate in our island at no very remote geological epoch?

15. Define gneiss, porphyry, syenite, grauwacke, tuff, travertin. How are igneous rocks usually distinguishable from aqueous? Explain how the age of igneous rocks may be determined, and illustrate by any actual cases which may occur to you.

c. Natural Science.

1. Explain the principle of the mechanical power known as the wheel and axle. How is the principle practically employed for obtaining large mechanical advantage?

2. Illustrate by reference to the inclined plane and the screw the saying "What is gained in power is lost in time."

3. What are the requisites of a good balance? Explain popularly the means practically employed for securing them.

4. Enunciate the first and second laws of motion, and state some considerations which suggest their truth. How is their truth finally established?

5. Explain the nature of impact between two elastic bodies. If one billiard ball moving at the rate of 4 feet per second overtake another similar ball moving at the rate of 1 foot per second, determine their motions after impact, their elasticity being $\frac{1}{2}$.

6. Describe and explain the principle of Bramah's press, and for any given machine, calculate the mechanical advantage.

7. Explain by a figure or otherwise how the length of the day at a place varies, and how it is that the sun does not always rise and set at the same points of the horizon.

8. Give an explanation of the tides, and account for spring and neap tides. Can you mention any local tidal peculiarities?

9. How would the present arrangement of the seasons be affected if the earth's axis—

(1) Were perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic?

(2) Retaining its parallelism, were in the plane of the ecliptic?

(3) Pointed always towards the sun?

10. Explain what is meant by the term refraction. What effect does it produce upon—

(1) The apparent position of a star?

(2) The horizontal diameter of the sun or moon?

(3) The vertical diameter?

11. When light is incident on glass, into what portions is it divided? State the laws of reflection and refraction. Can you give any account of the two great hypotheses which have been framed to account for the phenomena of light?

12. Describe Herschel's telescope, and explain its advantages and disadvantages. Trace the course of a pencil of rays through it from an external point to the eye.

13. State the law of multiple proportions, and illus-

trate it by means of the oxides of (1) sulphur, (2) carbon, (3) iron.

14. Show how to test a solution for silver, soda, and arsenic.

The above exercises have been set, at various times, to candidates for the Colonial Office, and for the Office of the Committee of the Council of Education.

13. ORTHOGRAPHY,

There have been more failures on account of deficiency in this subject than in any other in which examinations have taken place before the Civil Service Commissioners. The subject is justly reckoned by them one of the most indispensable for candidates for the public service; and, as the official report remarks "The requirement of correct spelling is not only necessary in order that the correspondence of the department may not be discreditable, but also as showing whether the candidate has received a good education." The mode in which the examinations are conducted is twofold; in the first instance, candidates are only required to show their ability of writing from dictation (examples of which are given above, under No. 5 "Dictation"); but if an additional test is required they are made to correct the erroneous spelling in lithographed manuscripts, altered for the purpose, of which the following are samples:—

No. 1.

The inaequalety of proparty and condishion which sum silley or bad peopel are so fonde of declaming aginst existed in the verry infency of the wurld, and must, from the natur of things, exist to the end of it. Suppose a shippe to be recked on an uninhabbited iland, and that all the officers pereshed, but that the comon

men and their wives were saved ; there, if anywhere, we shuld expect to meat with libberty, equallety, and the rites of man. But what wuld, in reallity, be the consiquance? A staite of equallety, and with it of annerchy, might parhaps subsiste for a dey ; but wizzardum, couriage, indestry, econnemy, wuld presantly introduice a supeariority of sum ovar others. In order that each man might priserve for himself the cabbin wich he had bilt, the grownd wich he had tilled, or the fishe wich he had took, all wuld agree in the propriety of apointing sum one among the number, or more than one, to drect, govvern, and protect the whoale by the comon strenth. Thus the ristriction of liberty and the distruction of equallety, and all the surcumstences wich shalow reesoners reipresent as greivances in sociaty, wuld of nicessety be introduiced. No one wuld be left at libbarty to invaide his nabor's property. Sum, by skil and activety, wuld bicomme riche, and thay wuld be alowed to biqueath at there deth there weallth to there childern ; othars by idelness and diborchery wuld rimain poor, and have nothing to leave to there famelies. There childern, when growne up, wuld therefor be under the nicessity of maintaining theirselves by wurking for their nabors, till, by prudance and thrift, they acquired enough too perchase property of there own, on wich thay might imploy there laybour. It is a geniral law throughtout the wirlld that riches and respect shuld atend uppon prudance and diligense.

No. 2.

From the geeoggraffikal possishun of the iland of Jamaka, so near the ecquater, the cleimat in the loe grownds is neccessareley verry hot, with littel vareashun threwout the yeer ; the days and knights, for the same reesun, is neerly of eekwell durashun, their not being more then too hours differrance betweene the longest day and the shortist. Their is very littel twylite ; and we may had, that when it is noone in

Lundun, it is about sevon in the mornin in Jamaka. The meediom tempretuir of the yeer near Kingstun rainjes betweene 70° and 80° ; but littel differances of elivashun has a wundurfull affekt over the tempretuir and the sallyoubrety of the cleimat. At about 4,200 ft. abuv the leval of the see the vejeshashun of the troppiks disapere and are suplantid by that of temprait rejuns. Shours is common in the hinteereer allmoste throwout the hole yeer, but they do not fall withe the saim violanse has in the planes, and the quantetey of rane aperes to be less. The ayre is exseadinley hewmidd, subject to dence foggs, and those rapped alternaishuns of tempretuir peekulyer to hall mowntane rejuns. Wheil the pestelanse of yallar fever raijes in the low grownd and along the coaste of this iland, cutting of its thowsends anewelly, these elevaited rejuns injoy a cumpleat immewnety from its affekts; for that bain of Uroppeen life has never bin knowne, in any cleimat, to ecstend beyond the heighth of 2,500 feet. The inhabbetents are said to injoy a degree of lonjevety rairly ataned in othar countrys, and to exibet that ruddey glo of helth, which marches the countinense in northern climba, and formes a streiken contraste to the palled, sikley and dispeptik-looking ressidants of the less elevaited distriks. The midd day heet is greatly moddefyd by an enviggoreating see-breaze, which generaley prevailes during the day, and is sucseaded toords evening by the lande wind from the mowntanes.

No. 3.

The fact that the sum razed in Inland by taxation has, in a peariod not exceding two long lives, been multeplyed therty fold, is stranje, and may at first site seam appaling. But those who are allarmed by the increese of the pubblic burdens, may perhaps be reashurred when they have considered the increese of the pubblic ressources. In the yeare sixteen hunderd and eigty five, the vawew of the prodduce of the soyle

far exceeded the valew of all the othar frutes uman indusstry. Yet aggreiculture was in what would now be considderd a verry rood and impurfect stait. The arrable land and passture land were not suposed by the best polliticle arithmategians of that age to ammount to much more than half the aria of the kingdom: the rimainder was bileived to consist of moore, forrest, and fenn. These compewtasions are strongly conformed by the rodebooks and mapps of the seventeenth century: from wich it is clere that meny roots which now pass threw an endless succession of orcherds, heyfeilds, and beenfeilds, then rann threw nothink but heeth, swomp, and warren. In some drawings of Inglish Landscaps made at that peariod for a forein nobelman, scarsely a hedjerow is to be sean, numarous trackts, now ryche with cultevation, appeare as bare as Saulsbery Plane. Hardly out of site of the smoake of the capitol, was a rejion of five and twenty miles in sercumfarence, wich contaned onley three howses and scarsely enny inclosed fealds. Dear, as free as in an Amerricen forresta, wandered their by thousenda. The last wild bores, indeed, which had been priserved for the royel divversion, had been slaughtered by the exasparated rustics dureing the licence of the civvil war. The last woulf that has romed our island had been slane in Scotland a short time before the close of the rein of Charles the Second. But menny breedes, now exstint or raire, both of quodruppeds and birds, were still commun.

14. PRÉCIS.

On this subject the Commissioners of the Civil Service examinations make the following observations:—“The requirement which many departments have deemed necessary of the ability to make an abstract or *précis* of official papers or correspondence calls for some remarks. Of the importance and utility of such an accomplishment, we cannot entertain the

slightest doubt; and we believe that there is hardly any mode in which a clerk can render more efficient service to his superiors in office than by presenting before him a succinct, faithful, and intelligent abridgment of any document or correspondence upon which questions may arise; but we consider that it will not often occur that a candidate, unless he has previously been taught and exercised in this particular duty, will show any great proficiency therein; and we find considerable practical difficulty in effectively examining persons in this acquirement, owing to the length of time which must necessarily be occupied by a candidate, first in making himself master of the documents which he is called upon to abstract, and afterwards in concisely abstracting them." This difficulty has finally been overcome by arranging a series of examination papers in the form of a correspondence, of which the following is a specimen:—

Read the following correspondence, and—

1. Make a short abstract of the several letters.
2. Write a short narrative, stating as briefly as possible the facts of the case.

Mr. Booth to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Committee of Council for Trade,
Marine Department, Whitehall,
21st March, 1857.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the reformation of the Civil Service Commissioners, that at sixteen of the principal ports of the United Kingdom, Local Marine Boards are established, under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, for various purposes connected with the mercantile navy. These Local Marine Boards appoint shipping-masters, deputy-shipping-masters, clerks, and messengers, to transact the business of the shipping-officers at the respective ports.

The sanction of the Board of Trade is required, so

far as regards the salaries, &c., of these officers; and this Board has power to require them to give security for the due performance of their duties; and has also power to remove any of them, if their duties are not properly performed.

The business at these shipping offices involve the receipt and payment of money, and demands correctness in keeping the accounts. In the case of the shipping-masters and deputy-shipping-masters, considerable judgment, and some knowledge of the practical questions arising between masters of ships and their crews, as well as considerable judgment and temper, are often required. My Lords have no reason to be dissatisfied with the intelligence and ability shown by the persons hitherto so appointed, but looking to the success which appears to have attended the system of examination in the Civil Service, their Lordships think it might be very advantageously extended to the persons nominated by the Local Marine Boards, for the appointments above referred to, if those Boards are willing to adopt it.

The establishments of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the port of Dublin Corporation, in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin respectively, are placed in a some similar position under the Merchant Shipping Act, the appointments being made by the above-named establishments, and the salaries being fixed by Order in Council, and not altered without the consent of the Board of Trade. In the case of the Trinity House, a system of examination has, my Lords believe, already been adopted by the Corporation.

The persons in question can scarcely be deemed "Civil Servants of the Crown," as they are not appointed by any minister of the crown; and no test by examination or otherwise could be applied to them, without the full concurrence of the bodies which make the appointments; but before applying to those bodies on the subject, my Lords would be glad to learn, whether, if this concurrence were obtained, the Civil Service Commissioners would consider it within their pro-

vince to undertake the examinations of the persons so appointed. I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Booth.

Civil Service Commission,
25th March, 1857.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, relative to the examination of such persons as may be nominated by Local Marine Boards, and by the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Port of Dublin Corporation, to the situations therein referred to,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that on the proposed arrangement being carried out the Commissioners will be prepared to comply with the request which their Lordships have been good enough to address to them.

It is perhaps unnecessary that matters of detail should be discussed until the applications contemplated by their Lordships have been made. I have, &c.

Mr. Gardner to Mr. Maitland.

Custom House, London,
12th February, 1858.

SIR,—With reference to the order of the Lords of the Treasury, dated the 28th ultimo, nominating—— to the situation of tidewaiter at Dover,

I am directed to transmit to you for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the accompanying certificates, produced by—— in evidence of his age, together with the correspondence which has taken place thereon, by which it appears that in the certificate marked A. the figures in the year were erased by——, and altered from 1827 to 1833, and that the second certificate (marked B.) was a counterfeit copied under the directions of——, and by him produced to the Collector of Customs at Dover as in the handwriting of the Rev. H. M——, rector of the parish

of H——, by whom the original certificate (A.) was granted.

Under these circumstances I am to signify the request of the Board to be informed whether the commissioners are of opinion that proceedings should be instituted by the Board of Customs against ——.

I am to add, that the board have ordered ——'s nomination to be cancelled, and to request that the certificates and correspondence herewith enclosed may be returned to this department. I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Gardner.

Civil Service Commission,
15th February, 1858.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, relative to the forgery of baptismal certificates by ——, who was nominated as tide-waiter at Dover,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that the offence which has been committed appears to them a very serious one, and that as the Board of Customs are good enough to ask their opinion as to the desirableness of instituting proceedings against the culprit, they do not think they would be justified in recommending that the chance of obtaining a conviction, which might tend to prevent its repetition, should be lost.

The certificates are herewith returned, as requested.

I have, &c.

Mr. Gardner to Mr. Maitland.

Custom House, London,
24th March, 1858.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 15th ultimo, in the case of ——, who had produced false and forged certificates in proof of his age on his nomination to the office of tidewaiter at Dover,

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Board of Customs, on the 20th ultimo, directed their solicitor to institute legal proceedings against ——, provided it

should appear that there was sufficient evidence to ensure his conviction. An information was accordingly preferred against ——— before the magistrates at Dover on the 16th instant, when he pleaded guilty to the charge and was convicted in the mitigated penalty of 25*l.* and costs, 9*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, which he paid and was released.

I am to add that ———, through his solicitor, expressed great contrition for the offence which he had committed.

I have, &c.

The above exercises, taken from the correspondence of the Civil Service Commissioners with the authorities of the Committee of Council for Trade, and the Custom House Department, are intended to test two different qualifications of the candidate, namely, first, the power of seizing the important point or points of a letter and expressing the same correctly, briefly, and distinctly; and, secondly, the ability of the candidate of writing a clear, neat, and rapid hand.

The following comparative table shows the number of candidates examined in the different "voluntary subjects" during the years 1855–58 :—

SUBJECT.	Of those who presented themselves.					Of those who were successful.				
	1855	1856	1857	1858	Total of the Four Years.	1855	1856	1857	1858	Total of the Four Years.
English . .	109	56	58	67	290	20	21	12	20	73
Greek . .	87	46	50	53	236	20	20	10	18	68
Latin . .	96	52	53	59	260	20	21	10	19	70
French . .	64	42	52	47	205	12	16	12	20	60
German . .	14	12	19	10	55	5	5	6	5	21
Italian . .	9	9	13	11	42	5	2	2	8	17
Mathematics .	73	22	22	19	136	5	12	5	4	26
Natural Science	30	12	15	16	73	3	4	4	4	15
Moral Science .	60	25	27	34	147	14	13	8	15	50
Sanscrit . .	1	1	2	3	6	—	—	2	2	4
Arabic . .	1	—	2	3	6	1	—	—	1	2
Total . .	112	56	60	67	295	20	21	12	20	73

V. SALARIES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To appreciate the various advantages of the different departments of the Civil Service, it is absolutely necessary to know the amount of salary paid to each functionary, for which purpose the following list is appended. It includes the salaries of the very highest as well as of the most subordinate officials; partly, because the amount of money so paid shows to a considerable degree the character of the department, and the respective rank which it holds in the public service; and partly also because it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to draw a strict line of separation between what are called "junior situations," and the upper ranks of the official hierarchy, at least as far as concerns the possible advancement of candidates, who are once accepted as members of the service:—

1. ADMIRALTY.

a. Chief Office.

First Lord	£4500
Four Junior Lords (with residence) each	1000
First Secretary (with residence)	2000
Second Secretary	1500
Private Secretary to First Lord	300
Surveyor of the Navy	1300
Accountant-General	1300
Storekeeper-General	1300
Comptroller of Victualling and Transports	1300
Director-General of Medical Department	1300
Chief Clerk	1000
Ten first-class clerks, beginning at 600 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing, by 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	850

Twelve second-class clerks, beginning at 350 <i>l</i> . a year, and advancing, by 15 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	£550
Twelve third-class clerks, beginning at 250 <i>l</i> . a year, and advancing, by 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	350
Twelve fourth-class clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l</i> . a year, and advancing, by 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	210

b. **Accountant-General's Office.**

Two chief clerks	850
Three first-class clerks, beginning at 670 <i>l</i> . a year, and advancing, by 20 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	800
Five second-class clerks, beginning at 520 <i>l</i> . a year, and advancing, by 20 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	650
Thirty-three third-class clerks, beginning at 315 <i>l</i> . a year, and advancing, by 15 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	500
Seventy-nine fourth-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l</i> . a year, and advancing, by 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	300
Messengers, from 70 <i>l</i> . to	150

c. **Comptroller's Office.**

Two first-class clerks, beginning at 670 <i>l</i> . a year, and advancing, by 20 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	800
Five second-class clerks, beginning at 520 <i>l</i> . a year, and advancing, by 20 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	600
Thirteen third-class clerks, beginning at 315 <i>l</i> . a year, and advancing, by 15 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	500
Twenty-nine fourth-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l</i> . a year, and advancing, by 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	300
Messengers from 70 <i>l</i> . to	130

d. Dockyards and Factories.

Chief engineer and inspector of machinery	£650
Assistant engineers, each	400
Assistant inspector of machinery	250
Master shipwright at Chatham, at Portsmouth, and at Woolwich	650
Master shipwright at Deptford, Pembroke, Sheerness, &c.	600
Assistant shipwrights, each	400
Storekeepers, each	600
Accountants, each	500
Timber inspectors from 300 <i>l.</i> to	400
Foremen of trades from 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
First-class clerks, beginning at 315 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	450
Second-class clerks, beginning at 195 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	300
Third-class clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	180
Messengers, inspectors, and leading men, from 85 <i>l.</i> to	180

e. Hydrographical Office.

Hydrographer	800
Chief Assistant	300
Four junior assistants	150
Chief draughtsman, beginning at 280 <i>l.</i> , and ad- vancing up to	350
One first-class draughtsman, beginning at 230 <i>l.</i> and advancing up to	280
Two second-class draughtsmen, beginning at 180 <i>l.</i> and advancing up to	230
Two third-class draughtsmen, beginning at 130 <i>l.</i> and advancing up to	180
One tide computer	200
Messengers, packers, sorters, from 50 <i>l.</i> to	90

f. Storekeeper-General's Office.

Two first-class clerks, beginning at 670 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to .	£800
Two second-class clerks, beginning at 520 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	650
Six third-class clerks, beginning at 315 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to .	500
Fifteen fourth-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	300
Messengers, from 70 <i>l.</i> to	120

g. Surveyor's Office.

First assistant surveyor	900
Second assistant surveyor	800
Inspecting officer	500
Chief engineer	900
Assistant engineer	500
One first-class draughtsman, beginning at 265 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	350
One second-class draughtsman, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	250
Writer and calculator, beginning at 265 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to .	350
Two first-class clerks, beginning at 670 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to .	800
Four second-class clerks, beginning at 315 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	500
Nine third-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> a year, and advancing by 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to .	300
Messengers and porters, from 70 <i>l.</i> to	130

The head-quarters of the Admiralty are at White-
hall, where the hours of attendance for clerks are from

eleven till five; and at Somerset House, where they are from ten to four. At the former place the sittings of the Board are held, and the Secretary's Office, and Surveyor's Office are there; while at the latter are the offices of the Accountant-General, of the Comptroller of Victualling and Transports, and of the Storekeeper-General. The Admiralty dockyards are at Chatham, Deptford, Devonport, Pembroke, Portsmouth, Sheerness, and Woolwich; and the naval victualling establishments at Haulbowline, Plymouth, and Weovil.

The employes in the Whitehall branch of the Admiralty are allowed an annual vacation of fifty-six days, and those at Somerset House thirty days, besides Christmas Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's birthday.

2. ADMIRALTY COURT.

a. Registrar's Office.

Registrar	£1600
One chief clerk	500
One second-class clerk	300
One accountant	250
Three third-class clerks	200
Six supplementary clerks	110
Office-keeper	100
Messenger	60

b. Marshal's Office.

Marshal	500
Chief clerk	175
Supplementary clerk	115
Superintendent of shipkeepers	150
Messenger	40

The Court of Admiralty holds its sittings at the Registrar's Office, which is situated in Godliman Street, City; the Marshal's Office is at 3, Paul's Bakehouse Court, Doctor's Commons. The office hours for clerks in both departments are from ten till four.

3. AUDIT OFFICE.

First commissioner	£1500
Four junior commissioners	1200
One secretary	1000
One inspector of naval and military accounts, beginning at 600 <i>l.</i> and advancing by 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	800
Nine sub-inspectors, beginning at 500 <i>l.</i> and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	650
Twelve first-class senior examiners, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	500
Fifteen second-class senior examiners, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	350
Two supernumery senior examiners, beginning at 270 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	350
Twenty-five junior examiners, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	250
Twenty-three assistant examiners, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	140
Twelve temporary clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> and advancing to	150
One office-keeper	140
Nine messengers, from 65 <i>l.</i> to	80
One temporary messenger	67
Four porters	60

The Audit Office is located in Somerset House. The official hours are from ten to four during the first five days of the week, and from ten till two on Saturday. There is an annual vacation of twenty-eight days, besides four days at Easter, seven at Whitsuntide, and seven at Christmas.

4. BRITISH MUSEUM.

a. Department of Printed Books.

Principal librarian	£800
Secretary	400
Assistant secretary	400
One first-class assistant	215
Two second-class assistants	115
Keeper of printed books	600
Two assistant keepers	400
Seventeen first-class assistants, beginning at 210 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	300
Nine second-class assistants, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	200
Thirteen transcribers, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	150
Forty-three attendants, of which — first-class begin at 100 <i>l.</i> advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	120
— second-class begin at 80 <i>l.</i> advancing 4 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	100
— third-class begin at 60 <i>l.</i> advancing 3 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	80

b. Department of Manuscripts.

Keeper of manuscripts	600
Assistant keeper and Egerton librarian	400
Six first-class assistants, beginning at 210 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	300
Two second-class assistants, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	200
One transcriber, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	150
Twelve attendants, in three classes, as above.	

c. Department of Natural History.

Superintendent	800
Keeper of zoology	600

Three first-class assistants, beginning at 210 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	£300
One second-class assistant, beginning at 150 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	200
Eleven attendants, in three classes, as above.	

d. Department of Geology.

Keeper of geology	500
One first-class assistant	300
One transcriber, beginning at 90 <i>l</i> . and advancing	
5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	150
Five attendants, in three classes, as above.	

e. Department of Mineralogy.

Keeper of mineralogy	500
One attendant	100

f. Department of Botany.

Keeper of botany	500
Assistant-keeper	300
Four attendants, in three classes, as above.	

g. Department of Antiquities.

Keeper of antiquities	600
Assistant-keeper	400
Four first-class assistants, beginning at 210 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	300
Three second-class assistants, beginning at 150 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	200
Twenty-two attendants, in three classes, as above.	

h. Department of Prints and Drawings.

Keeper	500
One transcriber, beginning at 90 <i>l</i> . and advancing	
5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	150
Two attendants	100

The British Museum, as is well known, is at present in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. It is, however,

in contemplation shortly to separate the different collections now within the same building, and to transfer the departments of Natural History, of Geology, Mineralogy and Botany, to an edifice to be erected at Kensington. The office hours for most of the employes are from ten to four, except for some of the assistants, who have to remain from nine till four, and, during the summer months, from nine till six. There are few vacation days, amounting in the whole to only about two weeks in the year.

5. CHARITABLE TRUSTS COMMISSION.

Chief commissioner	£1500
Two junior commissioners	1200
Secretary	600
Five inspectors	800
Chief clerk, beginning at 500 <i>l.</i> and increasing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	700
Accountant, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> and increasing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	600
Record keeper, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> and increas- ing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	300
Seven first-class clerks, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> and increasing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	500
Eight second-class clerks, beginning at 160 <i>l.</i> and increasing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	280
Ten third-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> and increasing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	150
Office-keeper	120
Two messengers, from 60 <i>l.</i> to	80

The offices of the Charity Trusts Commission are in York Street, St. James's Square, London; and the hours of attendance are from ten till five. An annual leave of absence of twenty-seven days, besides a week at Easter and at Christmas, and two days at Whitsun-tide, is allowed to all the employes.

6. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Two commissioners	(unpaid hitherto)
Secretary to commissioners	£800
One registrar, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> and increasing 50 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	700
Three senior clerks, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> and increasing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	300
Three junior clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> and in- creasing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	200
Office-keeper	100
Three messengers, from 60 <i>l.</i> to	80
Assistant examiners in London, Dublin, Edin- burgh, and the provinces, are employed as required, receiving among them	2500

The offices of the Civil Service Commission are at Dean's Yard, Westminster; and the hours of attendance from ten till five every day, except on Saturday, when they are from ten till one. The employés are allowed an annual vacation of twenty-six days; besides Christmas Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's birthday.

7. COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State for the Colonies	£5000
First under secretary	2000
Second under secretary	1500
Chief clerk	1000
Five senior clerks, beginning at 700 <i>l.</i> and in- creasing 25 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	1000
Seven assistant clerks, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> and increasing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	600
Five junior clerks, beginning at 160 <i>l.</i> and in- creasing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	300
Five junior assistant clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> and increasing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	150
One private secretary to Secretary of State	300

Two private secretaries to under secretaries	£150
Librarian	800
Assistant librarian	390
Registrar	300
Two assistant registrars	170
One précis writer	100
Clerk for parliamentary papers	200
Assistant clerk	150
Two superintendents of copyists	50
Eight copyists (paid according to work done).	
Six office-keepers and porters from 100l. to .	150

The Colonial Office is at Downing Street, London; and the office hours are from ten till five. An annual leave of absence of two calendar months, besides Christmas, Good Friday, and the Queen's birthday, amounting to sixty-three days, is given to all employes at this office.

8. COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE.

Chief Commissioner	£1200
Second Commissioner	1000
Secretary	800
Assistant secretary, beginning at 500l. and increasing 20l. per annum, up to	600
Accountant, beginning at 400l. and increasing 20l. per annum, up to	500
Three first-class clerks, beginning at 300l. and increasing 15l. per annum, up to	500
Five second-class clerks, beginning at 100l. and increasing 10l. per annum, up to	300
Three senior supplementary clerks, beginning at 180l. and increasing 10l. per annum, up to	250
Two junior supplementary clerks, beginning at 80l. and increasing 5l. per annum, up to	180
Emigration officer for London	400

SALARIES.

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Four assistant officers, from 150 <i>l.</i> to . . .	£200
Emigration officer for Liverpool . . .	500
Twelve other emigration officers, at different ports, from 100 <i>l.</i> to . . .	250

The business of the Colonial Land and Emigration Office is transacted at 8 Park Street, Westminster, and the official hours are from ten till five. An annual vacation of about a month is generally allowed to the employés of the office.

9. COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.**a. Chief Office.**

Vice-President	£2000
Secretary	1500
Assistant Secretary	775
Chief clerk	875
Two first-class clerks	215
Three second-class clerks	90
Accountant	815
Book-keeper	170
Four messengers, from 50 <i>l.</i> to	70

b. Geological Museum and School of Science.

Director	800
Six first-class lecturers	200
Two second-class lecturers	100
Librarian and curator	360
Assistant librarian	140
Keeper of mining records	440
Two assistant keepers	160
Two chemists	100
Two metallurgists	100
Five attendants, from 60 <i>l.</i> to	120

c. Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Director-general	800
Local director	450

Naturalist	£425
Palæontologist	330
Assistant naturalist	250
Assistant palæontologist	150
Three senior geologists, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> and advancing to	350
Eight assistant geologists	100
One general assistant	50

d. South Kensington Museum.

Deputy superintendent	315
Keeper of collections of art	440
Keeper of collections of education	340
Superintendent of Natural History Museum	300
Two assistant keepers	215
Storekeeper	200
Deputy Storekeeper	110
Three clerks, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	200

The head-quarters of the Committee of Council for Education are at the Privy Council Office, Downing Street; and the School of Science and Geological Museum is in Jermyn Street, Piccadilly. The office hours are from ten to five o'clock.

10. COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

Three commissioners	£1500
Resident assistant commissioner	800
Board clerk	680
Five first-class clerks, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> and increasing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	500
Seven second-class clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> and increasing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	300
Five surveyors, from 200 <i>l.</i> to	250
One record keeper, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> and in- creasing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	200

One assistant record keeper, beginning at 100 <i>l</i> .	
and increasing 5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	£150
Four draughtsmen, from 200 <i>l</i> . to . . .	250
Office-keeper	100
Three messengers	70

The offices of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission are at 3, St. James's Square, London. The office hours are from ten till four.

11. CUSTOMS.

a. Board.

Chairman of the Board	£2000
Deputy-chairman	1700
Four commissioners	1200

b. Secretary's Office.

Secretary	1400
Assistant secretary	1000
Five committee clerks, beginning at 600 <i>l</i> . and advancing 20 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	700
Two minute clerks, beginning at 470 <i>l</i> . and ad- vancing 15 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	500
Six chief clerks, beginning at 350 <i>l</i> . and advanc- ing 15 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	450
Seven first-class clerks for general duty, begin- ning at 240 <i>l</i> . and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	300
Eight second-class clerks for general duty, beginning at 170 <i>l</i> . and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	230
Nine third-class clerks for general duty, begin- ning at 100 <i>l</i> . and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	160
Housekeeper and Storekeeper	260
Messengers and doorkeepers, from 50 <i>l</i> . to . .	125

c. Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor	£2000
Assistant solicitor	1000
Principal clerk	600
Three surveyors-general	900
Surveyor for tonnage	800
Surveyor for buildings	500
Twelve clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> and advancing to	500
Three draughtsmen, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> and advancing to	250

d. Receiver-General's Office.

Receiver-general	1200
Assistant receiver-general	600
Chief clerk	400
Principal pay clerk	375
Three pay clerks, beginning at 140 <i>l.</i> and ad- vancing to	180
Seven tellers, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> and advancing to	350
Six clerks for general duty, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing to	180
Five supernumerary clerks	80

e. Comptroller-General's Office.

Comptroller-general, beginning at 700 <i>l.</i> and advancing to	800
Assistant comptroller, beginning at 450 <i>l.</i> and advancing to	550
Four principals of branches, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	450
Six first-class clerks, beginning at 250 <i>l.</i> and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	320
Seven second-class clerks, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	240
Eight third-class clerks, beginning at 160 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	190

Nine fourth-class clerks, beginning at 110 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	£150
Eleven fifth-class clerks, beginning at 75 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	100
Three supernumerary clerks	80

f. Inspector-General of Exports and Imports Office.

Inspector-general, beginning at 800 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing to	900
Assistant inspector, beginning at 450 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 25 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	550
Four principal clerks, beginning at 320 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 15 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	400
Six first-class clerks, beginning at 250 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	300
Six second-class clerks, beginning at 200 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	230
Eight third-class clerks, beginning at 150 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	170
Nine fourth-class clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	130
Ten fifth-class clerks, beginning at 70 <i>l</i> . and ad-	
vancing 5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	90

g. Examiner's Office.

Examiner, beginning at 600 <i>l</i> . and advancing	
20 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	700
Assistant examiner, beginning at 450 <i>l</i> . and ad-	
vancing 25 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	550
Eight principal clerks, beginning at 320 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 15 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	400
Fourteen first-class clerks, beginning at 250 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	300
Seventeen second-class clerks, beginning at	
210 <i>l</i> . and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	240
Twenty third-class clerks, beginning at 180 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	200
Twenty-three fourth-class clerks, beginning at	
140 <i>l</i> . and advancing 5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to	170

Twenty-six fifth-class clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	£130
Twenty-eight sixth-class clerks, beginning at	
70 <i>l</i> . and advancing 5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	90

h. Long Room.

Collector and chief registrar	1000
Seven principals of branches, beginning at 400 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 20 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	500
Seven chief clerks, beginning at 310 <i>l</i> . and ad-	
vancing 15 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	350
Four first-class clerks, beginning at 260 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	300
Six second-class clerks, beginning at 210 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	250
Nine third-class clerks, beginning at 160 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	200
Thirteen fourth-class clerks, beginning at 110 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	150
Sixteen fifth-class clerks, beginning at 75 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	100

i. Legal Quays.

Comptroller of accounts, beginning at 400 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 20 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	500
Assistant comptroller, beginning at 320 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 20 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	400
Three principal clerks, beginning at 270 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	300
Five first-class clerks, beginning at 230 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	260
Seven second-class clerks, beginning at 190 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	220
Eight third-class clerks, beginning at 160 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	180
Nine fourth-class clerks, beginning at 130 <i>l</i> . and	
advancing 10 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	150
Twelve fifth-class clerks, beginning at 105 <i>l</i> .	
and advancing 5 <i>l</i> . per annum, up to . . .	120

Fifteen sixth-class clerks, beginning at 75*l.* and
advancing 5*l.* per annum, up to . . . £100

k. Tea and East India Department.

Comptroller of accounts, beginning at 400*l.* and
advancing 20*l.* per annum, up to . . . 500
Assistant comptroller, beginning at 320*l.* and
advancing 20*l.* per annum, up to . . . 400
Three principal clerks, same as in "Legal Quays."
Four first-class clerks . . . ditto
Six second-class clerks . . . ditto
Seven third-class clerks . . . ditto
Nine fourth-class clerks . . . ditto
Eleven fifth-class clerks . . . ditto
Fifteen sixth-class clerks . . . ditto

l. London Docks.

Comptroller of Accounts, beginning at 400*l.*
and advancing 20*l.* per annum, up to . . . 500
Assistant comptroller, same as in "Legal Quays."
Three principal clerks . . . ditto
Five first-class clerks . . . ditto
Seven second-class clerks . . . ditto
Eight third-class clerks . . . ditto
Nine fourth-class clerks . . . ditto
Twelve fifth-class clerks . . . ditto
Fifteen sixth-class clerks . . . ditto

m. St. Katharine's Docks.

Comptroller of accounts, beginning at 350*l.* and
advancing 20*l.* per annum, up to . . . 450
Assistant comptroller, beginning at 275*l.* and
15*l.* per annum, up to . . . 300
Two first-class clerks, same as in "Legal Quays."
Three second-class clerks . . . ditto
Four third-class clerks . . . ditto
Five fourth-class clerks . . . ditto
Six fifth-class clerks . . . ditto
Eight sixth-class clerks . . . ditto

n. East and West India Docks.

Comptroller of accounts, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to . . .	£450
Assistant comptroller, beginning at 275 <i>l.</i> and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to . . .	300
Two first-class clerks, same as in "Legal Quays."	
Four second-class clerks . . . ditto	
Five third-class clerks . . . ditto	
Six fourth-class clerks . . . ditto	
Eight fifth-class clerks . . . ditto	
Ten sixth-class clerks . . . ditto	

o. Jerquer's Office.

Jerquer	450
Assistant jerquer, beginning at 315 <i>l.</i> and ad- vancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to . . .	350
One first-class clerk, same as in "Legal Quays."	
Two second-class clerks . . . ditto	
Three third-class clerks . . . ditto	
Four fourth-class clerks . . . ditto	
Four fifth-class clerks . . . ditto	
Five sixth-class clerks . . . ditto	
Seven seventh-class clerks . . . ditto	

p. Water-side and Warehousing Departments.

Inspector-general	700
Two assistant inspectors-general	600
Four first-class landing surveyors	600
Six second-class landing surveyors	550
Nine third-class landing surveyors	500
Twenty first-class searchers and waiters	400
Twenty-two second-class searchers and waiters	350
Twenty-three third-class searchers and waiters	300
Twenty-five fourth-class searchers and waiters	250
Twenty-seven fifth-class searchers and waiters	200
Thirty sixth-class searchers and waiters	160
One inspector of gaugers	500
Two sub-inspectors	450
Assistant-inspectors	400

Four first-class gaugers	£350
Six second-class gaugers	300
Nine third-class gaugers	250
Twelve fourth-class gaugers	200
Seventeen fifth-class gaugers	150
Twenty-two sixth-class gaugers	125
One principal timber-measurer	250
Four assistant timber-measurers	150
Fifteen first-class lockers and warehousemen	130
Twenty second-class lockers and warehousemen	120
Twenty-five third-class lockers and warehousemen	110
Ten first-class tide-surveyors	250
Eighteen second-class tide-surveyors	200
Twenty-eight third-class tide-surveyors	150

g. Water Guard.

Inspector-general of the water-guard	700
Inspector of the river	450
Two assistant-inspectors, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	380
Two junior assistant-inspectors, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	340
One hundred and fifty first-class tide-waiters	75
Two hundred second-class tide-waiters	65
Two hundred and fifty third-class tide-waiters	55
Twenty-five first-class watermen	55
Thirty-five second-class watermen	50
Fifty-two third-class watermen	45
Twelve first-class watchmen	50
Fourteen second-class watchmen	45
Fifteen third-class watchmen	40

The head offices of the Custom House establishment are in Lower Thames Street, London, but there are branches employing an additional number of officials in all seaport towns throughout the kingdom. The most important of these branch establishments is that of Liverpool, which is under a Chief Collector, at 1800*l.*

a year, and where about one hundred additional clerks, the same number of searchers, landing-waiters, and gaugers, one hundred and forty lockers, one hundred and fifty weighers, thirty tide-surveyors, two hundred and seventy tide-waiters, sixty-five boatmen, and sundry other minor officials are employed. All these have the same salaries as the London employes in their respective departments.

The hours of attendance in the London offices are from ten to four, with the exception of the waterside departments, which are open from eight to four from the first of March till the last day of October, and from nine to four during the rest of the year. An annual leave of absence of thirty-two days is granted to all employes.

12. DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor	£2000
Vice-chancellor	600
Attorney-general	800
Receiver-general	800
Registrar	700
Auditor	200
Clerk in court	400
Clerk of the record	350
Four junior clerks	250
Two messengers	70

The offices of the Duchy of Lancaster are in Lancaster Place, Strand, and the hours of attendance are from ten to four.

13. ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

First estates commissioner	1200
Second estates commissioner	1000
Secretary	1000

SALARIES.

163

Four first-class clerks, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to . . .	£500
Nine second-class clerks, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to . . .	300
Fifteen third-class clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to . . .	150
Four temporary clerks	100
Two messengers	80
Officekeeper	40

The offices of the Ecclesiastical Commission are at 11 Whitehall Place, and the hours of attendance from ten to four. To all employes is granted an annual leave of twenty-seven days, besides seven days at Easter, two at Whitsuntide, eight at Christmas, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday, making a total of 47 days' vacation.

14. EXCHEQUER OFFICE.

Comptroller-general	2000
Assistant-comptroller	1000
Chief clerk	900
Accountant	600
Clerk for issuing Exchequer bills	600
Superintendent of weights and measures	450
Assistant superintendent	135
Two first-class clerks	350
Two second-class clerks, from 250 <i>l.</i> to	300
Two third-class clerks, from 140 <i>l.</i> to	200
First messenger and office-keeper	180
Four junior messengers, from 70 <i>l.</i> to	75

The Exchequer Office is located at 3 Whitehall Yard, and the office hours are from half-past ten till four. An annual vacation of forty-eight days, besides Christmas, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, is granted to all employes.

15. FACTORY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.**a. Factory Department.**

Three inspectors	£1000
One assistant inspector	200
Five first-class sub-inspectors	350
Ten second-class sub-inspectors	300
Clerk of factory office	255
Messenger	70

b. Mining Department.

Inspector of mines and collieries	700
Twelve sub-inspectors	600

The head-quarters of the Factory Inspector's Office are at Whitehall, with branches throughout the manufacturing and mining districts of Great Britain.

16. FOREIGN OFFICE.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	5000
First under secretary	2000
Second under secretary	1500
Assistant secretary	1200
Chief clerk	1250
Eight senior clerks, beginning at 700 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 25 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	1000
Nine assistant clerks, beginning at 550 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	650
Librarian and keeper of the papers	800
Sub-librarian, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	545
Superintendent of the treaty department	800
Assistant superintendent	500
Translator of documents	500
Précis Writer	300

SALARIES.

165

Ten first-class clerks, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	£545
Nine second-class clerks, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	300
Six third-class clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	150
Five Librarian clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> , and advancing to	350
Two office porters, from 120 <i>l.</i> to	230
Four officekeepers, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	200
Two doorkeepers, from 80 <i>l.</i> to	100

The Foreign Office (located, as well known, in Downing Street), has its official hours from twelve to seven. To all employés is granted an annual leave of absence of fifty-four days, besides Christmas day, and the chief day of the Epsom races, the so-called Derby day.

17. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

Chief registrar	1000
Two sub-registrars	150
First clerk	200
Two junior clerks	120
Two sub-registrars' clerks	50
Two temporary clerks	42
Messenger	75

The Friendly Societies Registry Office is in Bolton Street, Piccadilly, with branches at Edinburgh, and at Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin. Office hours from ten to four.

18. GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

Registrar general	1200
Chief Clerk	800

Six superintendents, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	£600
Two inspectors of registration, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	500
Twelve senior clerks, beginning at 250 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	350
Eighteen assistant clerks, beginning at 160 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	240
Fourteen junior clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	150
Three statistical abstractors	140
Five transcribers	135
Eight indexers	130
Seven sorters of transcripts	120
Office-keeper	100
Seven messengers	80

The head-quarters of the General Register Office are at Somerset House, Strand, and the hours of business from ten to four, and on Saturdays from ten to one. The annual vacation is, for seniors, thirty-six days, and for juniors twenty-four, besides two days at Christmas, three at Easter, two at Whitsuntide, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday.

19. HOME OFFICE.

Secretary of State for the Home Department . . .	5000
Permanent under secretary	2000
Parliamentary under secretary	1500
Chief clerk	1000
Four senior clerks, beginning at 600 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	800
Four junior clerks, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	545
Seven assistant junior clerks, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	300
Librarian	600
Clerk of the signet	215

SALARIES,**167.**

Two clerks for drawing government bills . . .	£172
Eight extra clerks	160
Two chamber keepers	135
Five assistant chamber keepers	90

The offices of the Home Department are at Whitehall, and the office hours from eleven to five. An annual leave of absence of fifty-four days, besides Christmas day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday, is given to all employés.

20. HOUSE OF COMMONS.**a. Department of the Clerk of the House.**

Clerk of the House	2000
Clerk-assistant	1750
Second clerk-assistant	1250
Four principal clerks, beginning at 850 <i>l.</i> , and increasing 25 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	1000
Six senior clerks, beginning at 650 <i>l.</i> , and increasing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	800
Twelve assistant clerks, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> , and increasing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	600
Twelve junior clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> , and increasing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	250
Two accountants	600

b. Department of the Speaker.

Speaker	5000
Counsel to the Speaker	1500
Librarian	1000
Assistant librarian	350
Examiner of standing orders	800
Secretary to the Speaker	500
Taxing officer	700
Clerk to taxing officer	180
Deliverer of votes	800
First assistant-deliverer	300
Second assistant-deliverer	180

Third assistant-deliverer	£120
Clerk to Speaker's Counsel	150
Messenger	200

c. Department of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Serjeant-at-Arms	1200
Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms	800
Assistant deputy	500
First doorkeeper	300
Second doorkeeper	250
Two senior messengers	300
Eight junior messengers, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	200
Superintendent of members' waiting-room	200
Seventeen watchmen, porters, and office-keepers, from 52 <i>l.</i> to	80

It is scarcely necessary to state that the official hours of all the employés of the House of Commons coincide with the sittings of Parliament, and vary accordingly, giving sometimes four, sometimes five, and now and then six months' annual vacation.

21. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Clerk of the Parliament	4000
Clerk-assistant	2500
Counsel to chairman of committees	1500
Serjeant-at-Arms	1500
Clerk of the Crown	1200
Twenty-four office clerks, whose salaries are not known, as the House of Lords claims the privilege of not accounting in detail for them.	

The official hours of the officers of the House of Lords coincide with the sittings of the upper House of Parliament.

22. INDIAN OFFICE.**I. HOME BRANCH.****a. Secretariat Department.**

Secretary of State for India in Council	£5000
Under Secretary of State	2000
Two assistant under secretaries	1500
Fifteen Members of Council	1200
Chief clerk	800
Second clerk	700
Third clerk	600
Despatch clerk	400
Private clerk to Secretary of State	300
Two clerks to under secretaries	150
Three junior clerks, beginning at 80l., and advancing 16l. per annum up to	400

b. Indian Correspondence Department.

Secretary for the Financial correspondence	1200
Secretary for the Revenue correspondence	1200
Secretary for the Judicial correspondence	1200
Secretary for the Political and Secret correspondence	1200
Secretary for the Educational and Ecclesiastical correspondence	1200
Secretary for the Railway and Telegraph correspondence	1200
Secretary for the Public Works correspondence	1200
Seven assistants to above secretaries	700
Second assistant to Political and Secret secretary	500
Chief clerk	800
Précis writer	700
First senior clerk	700
Second senior clerk	650
Third senior clerk	600
Fourth senior clerk	550

Sixteen junior clerks, beginning at 80*l.*, and
advancing 16*l.* per annum up to 2400

c. Military Department.

Secretary	1200
Assistant secretary	1000
Six clerks, fixed station, from 500 <i>l.</i> to	800
Three junior clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and ad- vancing 16 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400

d. Marine and Transport Department.

Secretary	1200
Assistant secretary	800
Senior clerk, fixed station	600
Three junior clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 16 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400

e. Inspector-General of Stores' Department.

Inspector-General	1200
Deputy Inspector-General	650
Assistant deputy	500
Accountant	800
Two sub-inspectors	350
Three junior clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and ad- vancing 16 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400
Fifteen examiners of stores, from 120 <i>l.</i> to	300
Twenty assistant examiners, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	150

f. Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General	1200
First clerk, fixed station	900
Second clerk	750
Third clerk	700
Fourth clerk	650
Fifth, sixth, and seventh clerks, from 450 <i>l.</i> to	600

Eight junior clerks, beginning at 80*l.*, and advancing 16*l.* per annum up to . . . £400

g. Cashier's department.

Cashier	1000
Chief clerk	800
First clerk, fixed station	700
Second clerk, fixed station	600
Two junior clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 16 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400

h. Auditor's Department.

Auditor	1200
Assistant Auditor	900
First clerk, fixed station	800
Second clerk, fixed station	700
Third clerk, fixed station	600
Three junior clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 16 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400

i. Administration, Will, and Bond Department.

Official Agent	1000
Assistant agent	750
Clerk, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 16 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400

k. Searcher of the Records, and Statistical Reporter's Department.

Reporter	1000
Assistant Reporter	600
Book-Office Registrar	500
Assistant Book-Office Registrar	300
Two clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 16 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400

III. INDIA BRANCH.

EMPLOYÉS.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	No.	Aggregate Allowances per annum.		Average per annum.	No.	Aggregate Allowances per annum.		Average per annum.	No.	Aggregate Allowances per annum.		Average per annum.
		Rupess.	£ Sterl- ing at Rs. the Rupee.			Ru- ing at Rs. the Rupee.	£ Sterl- ing at Rs. the Rupee.			Rupess.	£ Sterl- ing at Rs. the Rupee.	
With salaries of Rs. 10,000 a year, and under .	134	8,13,186	81,590	6,061	42	2,65,900	26,490	6,830	74	4,57,200	44,720	6,178
Above Rs. 10,000, and not exceeding Rs. 20,000	85	11,16,000	11,000	13,119	7	5,31,300	53,120	13,177	10	2,36,900	23,680	15,130
" " " "	52	9,52,500	93,500	12,785	7	1,47,450	10,725	37,046	16	5,67,000	54,700	27,250
" " " "	30	3,52,000	34,000	5,761	2	1,07,850	10,785	13,177	6	2,77,000	27,700	3,770
" " " "	20	9,23,000	92,300	44,550	8	2,46,700	24,670	40,687	6	2,12,000	21,200	12,000
" " " "	3	1,56,300	15,630	32,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " " "	393	73,46,196	734,920	16,747	133	24,30,150	252,015	19,092	131	16,97,400	169,740	14,098
7	Governor-General and Coun- cil.			1,875	5	Members of Council.			5	Members of Council.		
2	Members of Legislative Coun- cil.				15	In Europe.			1	Legislative Coun- cil of India.		
1	Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Pro- vinces.				13	Drawing subsistence allowance.			1	Chief Commissioner, Sind.		
1	Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub.				1	Member of Legislative Coun- cil of India.			10	In Europe.		
68	In Europe.				13	Students.			8	Drawing subsistence allow- ance.		
11	In India.								14	Students.		
54	Students.											
535					180							

Writers on first arrival in India receive the following allowances, viz. :—

Salary	Rs. 250
House Rent	80
In Bengal	80
In Madras	80
In Bombay	80
House allowance	200
Salary	500
House Rent	40
In Bengal	40
In Madras	40
In Bombay	40
House allowance	40
Salary	570
House Rent	300
In Bengal	300
In Madras	300
In Bombay	300
House allowance	300
Salary	3,440
House Rent	3,440
In Bengal	3,440
In Madras	3,440
In Bombay	3,440
House allowance	3,440

The highest salaries are those of the judges of the Sudder Courts, viz., Rs. 50,000 per annum.

The head-quarters of the Indian Office are at Leaden-hall Street, City of London, and the office hours from ten till four. The annual vacation varies in the different departments as well as in different years, being subject to the lesser or greater amount of work in hand.

23. INLAND REVENUE.

a. Secretary's Office.

Chairman	£2000
Deputy chairman	1600
Four commissioners	1200
Secretary	1200
Two assistant secretaries, beginning at 800 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 25 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	1000
Assistant under secretary, beginning at 650 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	750
Four Committee clerks, beginning at 550 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	650
Eight first-class clerks, beginning at 450 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	550
Ten second-class clerks, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	450
Twelve third-class clerks, beginning at 250 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	350
Fifteen fourth-class clerks, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	250
Thirteen fifth-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	150

b. Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor	2000
Assistant solicitor	1200
Two first-class clerks, beginning at 500 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	600
Four second-class clerks, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400

Four third-class clerks, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	£290
Five fourth-class clerks, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	190
Eight fifth-class clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	140
Two clerks for property tax	100

c. Receiver-General's Office.

Receiver-General	1000
Chief clerk, beginning at 500 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	600
Four first-class clerks, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	450
Three second-class clerks, beginning at 250 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	350
Three third-class clerks, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	250
Eight fourth-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	150

d. Legacy and Succession Duty Office.

Comptroller	1600
Chief clerk, beginning at 600 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 50 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	800
Two chief superintendents, beginning at 450 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	550
Four first-class superintendents, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	450
Six second-class superintendents, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	240
Ten examiners, beginning at 320 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	370
Eighteen assistant examiners, beginning at 250 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	300
Twenty-four junior clerks, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	200
Thirty assistant junior clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	140

Senior keeper of wills	£150
Two junior keepers of wills, from 80 <i>l.</i> to . .	100

e. Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and comptroller-general	1000
Two assistant accountants and comptroller . .	700
Three principal accountants, beginning at 500 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, to	550
Ten first-class clerks, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	450
Ten second-class clerks, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	350
Twelve third-class clerks, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	250
Ten fourth-class clerks, beginning at 140 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	190
Sixteen fifth-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	130

f. Stamp Office.

Inspector-general of stamps and taxes	1000
Assistant inspector-general	650
Examiner of spoiled stamps	600
Distributor of sea policy stamps	300
Supervisor of stampers	750
Assistant supervisor	500
Deputy supervisor	250
Two superintendents of stamping tables	130
Superintendent of newspaper stamps	120
Two first-class clerks, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	450
Five second-class clerks, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	300
Eight third-class clerks, beginning at 130 <i>l.</i> , and increasing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	180
Eleven fourth-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> , and increasing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	130
Eighty stampers, from 75 <i>l.</i> to	100
Rolling-press clerk	120

Postage-stamp clerk	£100
Tellers	90
Messengers from 50 <i>l.</i> to	80

g. License, Fire Insurance, and Warrant Office.

Registrar of licenses	550
Registrar of fire insurances	500
Registrar of warrants	300
Chief clerk	300
Three first-class clerks, beginning at 220 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	270
Five second-class clerks, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	200
Six third-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	140
Four copying clerks	90

h. Surveyors of Taxes' Office.

Principal surveying general examiner	700
Three first-class examiners	600
Sixteen second-class examiners	400
Eighteen third-class examiners	300
Fifty assistant examiners	170
Four clerks	100

The head-quarters of the Inland Revenue Department are at Somerset House, Strand; and the hours of attendance are from ten to four. A regular annual vacation of twenty-eight days, and an occasional leave of absence of two weeks, is granted to all employes in the establishment.

24. JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.

Registrar	800
Chief clerk	300
Two senior clerks, beginning at 120 <i>l.</i> , and ad- vancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	150

SALARIES.

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Two junior clerks, beginning at 80*l.*, and advancing 10*l.* per annum, up to . . . £140
 Officekeeper 80

The Joint Companies Registry Office is at 13 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street. The hours of business are from ten till four.

25. LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Registrar 800
 Clerk to the senate 300
 Two classical examiners 400
 Examiner in mathematics 200
 Twenty other examiners from 50*l.* to . . . 150
 Temporary clerk 58
 Officekeeper 100
 Housekeeper 75

The offices of the University of London are at Burlington House, Piccadilly. The hours of business are not fixed.

26. LUNACY COMMISSION.

Six commissioners 1500
 Secretary 800
 Five clerks, beginning at 90*l.*, and advancing up to 200
 Messenger 60

The office of the Commissioners in Lunacy is at 19 Whitehall Place, and the hours of attendance are from ten to four daily.

27. METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

Chief magistrate 1500
 Other magistrates 1200

First clerks, beginning at 250 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	£500
Second clerks, beginning at 140 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	300
Assistant clerks, beginning at 75 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	100
Editor of Police Gazette	100
Messengers, from 50 <i>l.</i> to	80

The Metropolitan Police Courts are at Bow Street; Lower Kennington Lane, Lambeth; 12 Great Marlborough Street; 86 High Street, Marylebone; Bagnigge Wells Road, Clerkenwell; Blackman Street, Borough; Vincent Square, Westminster; Arbour Street East, Stepney; Worship Street, Hammersmith; Wandsworth; Greenwich; and Woolwich. Hours of attendance from ten till five.

28. METROPOLITAN POLICE.

a. Commissioner's Department.

Chief commissioner	1800
Two assistant commissioners	800
Four clerks, from 105 <i>l.</i> to	500
Chief superintendent	440
Assistant superintendent	325
Sixteen junior superintendents	250
One hundred and seventy-six inspectors, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	200
Six hundred and fifty-eight serjeants, from 64 <i>l.</i> to	100
Four thousand five hundred constables, from 50 <i>l.</i> to	78

b. Receiver's Department.

Receiver	1000
Surveyor	350
Two assistant surveyors	180

SALARIES.

179

Storekeeper	£120
Assistant storekeeper	80
Five clerks, from 120 <i>l.</i> to	500
Officekeeper	90

The head-quarters of the Metropolitan Police are at 10 Whitehall Place; and the office hours from ten to four. The clerks are generally allowed an annual vacation of about four weeks.

29. MINT.

Master of the Mint	1500
Deputy-master and comptroller	940
Superintendent of coiners	700
Registrar and accountant, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	300
Four senior clerks, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> , and ad- vancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400
Six junior clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> , and ad- vancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	200
Twenty artificers, from 80 <i>l.</i> to	140
Firemen	80
Officekeeper	150
Three messengers	80
Housekeeper	50

The offices of the Mint are at Tower Hill, City.
Hours of attendance from ten till six.

30. NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

Comptroller general	1500
Assistant comptroller	1000
Actuary	700
Chief clerk, beginning at 600 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	660

Three principal clerks, beginning at 420 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	£550
Eight senior clerks, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	400
Nine assistant senior clerks, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	280
Five junior clerks, beginning at 140 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	180
Five assistant junior clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	130
Five messengers, from 80 <i>l.</i> to . . .	100

The National Debt Office is at 19, Old Jewry, City ; hours of attendance from ten till four daily.

31. PATENT OFFICE.

a. Patent Division.

Clerk of the Commissioners	600
Chief clerk	500
Second and third clerk	300
Fourth, fifth, and sixth clerks, from 140 <i>l.</i> to . . .	200

b. Specification Division:

Superintendent of specifications	1000
Chief clerk	350
First and second clerk	280
Third clerk	220
Fourth clerk	150
Five junior clerks	120

c. Museum Division.

Superintendent of the Museum	500
Secretary	200
Curator	300
Mechanical assistant	80

The first two divisions of the Patent Office are at

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane ; and the hours of attendance are from ten to four. The third division, the Patent Museum, is at South Kensington.

32. PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Paymaster-General	£2000
Assistant paymaster-general	1200
Chief clerk, beginning at 670 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 25 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	800
Three first-class clerks, beginning at 520 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	650
Twelve second-class clerks, beginning at 315 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	500
Fifteen third-class clerks, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	300
Fifteen fourth-class clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	190
Three temporary clerks, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	120
Officekeeper	150
Six messengers, from 80 <i>l.</i> to	110

The Paymaster-General's Office is at Whitehall, and the hours of attendance are from ten to four. An annual leave of absence of twenty-seven days, besides Christmas Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday is allowed to all employés.

33. POOR-LAW BOARD.

President	2000
Parliamentary secretary	1500
First assistant secretary	1200
Second assistant secretary	1000
Third assistant secretary	900
Twelve inspectors	700
Two chief clerks	620

Four first-class clerks, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	£500
Two junior first-class clerks, beginning at 375 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	385
Eight second-class clerks, beginning at 140 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	300
Four junior second-class clerks	250
Eleven third-class clerks, beginning at 210 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	240
Four junior third-class clerks, beginning at 165 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	180
Eight supplementary clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> , and advancing to	130
Officekeeper	100
Four messengers, from 68 <i>l.</i> to	85

The offices of the Poor-Law Board are at Whitehall; office hours from ten to four. An annual leave of absence of thirty-six days, besides three days at Christmas, three at Easter, and two at Whitsuntide is granted to all employés.

34. POST OFFICE.

a. Secretary's Office

Postmaster-General	2500
Secretary	2000
Two assistant secretaries, beginning at 700 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 50 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	1100
Chief clerk	700
Three first-class clerks, beginning at 500 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	600
Eight junior first-class clerks, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	500
Six second-class clerks, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	440
Fifteen junior second-class clerks, beginning at 260 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	380

SALARIES.

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Twenty-two third-class clerks, beginning at 120 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	£240
Eighteen supplementary clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	150

b. Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor	2500
First-class clerk, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	500
Second-class clerk, beginning at 260 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	380
Third-class clerk, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	300
Third-class junior clerk, beginning at 120 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	240
Fourth-class clerk, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	150

c. Mail Office.

Inspector-General	800
Senior chief clerk	600
Junior chief clerk	500
Three first-class clerks, beginning at 260 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	350
Four second-class clerks, beginning at 180 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum up to	240
Twelve third-class clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	150
Four inspectors of mails, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	500
Superintending clerk of the Railway Post Office	350
Six first-class clerks of the Railway Post Office	180
Seventeen second-class	150
Thirty-seven third-class	100

d. Receiver and Accountant-General's Office.

Receiver and accountant-general	800
Chief examiner	550
Cashier	550

Principal bookkeeper	£500
Eight first-class clerks, beginning at 260 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	350
Sixteen second-class clerks, beginning at 180 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum up to	240
Twenty-four third-class clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	150

c. Money Order Office.

Comptroller	700
Chief clerk	500
Six first-class clerks, beginning at 260 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	350
Forty-seven second-class clerks, beginning at 180 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum up to	240
Ninety-two third-class clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	150

f. Circulation Department.

Comptroller	800
Vice-comptroller	600
Fifteen deputy-comptrollers, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	500
Thirty-two first-class clerks, beginning at 260 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	350
Sixty second-class clerks, beginning at 180 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum up to	240
One hundred and eleven third-class clerks, be- ginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	150
Inspector-general of letter carriers	500
Six first-class inspectors, beginning at 210 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	300
Twenty-nine second-class inspectors, beginning at 110 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	200
One hundred first-class letter-carriers, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
Two hundred second-class „ 70 <i>l.</i> to	90
Four hundred third-class „ „ 60 <i>l.</i> to	75

Sixteen hundred fourth-class letter-carriers, from 45 <i>l.</i> to	£50
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g. Surveyor's Department.

Chief Surveyor	800
Three first-class surveyors, from 745 <i>l.</i> to	780
Ten second-class surveyors, beginning at 500 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 25 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	700
Twenty first-class clerks, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400
Eighteen second-class clerks, beginning at 200 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	300
Fourteen stationery clerks, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	150
Ten senior clerks in charge, beginning at 130 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum up to	180
Twenty-eight junior clerks in charge, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	120

The head-quarters of the Post Office are at St. Martin's-le-Grand, City. The hours of office vary greatly, and there is no regular and fixed time of vacation.

35. PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

Chairman of Directors	900
Two Directors, from 700 <i>l.</i> to	800
Secretary	500
Four inspectors, from 700 <i>l.</i> to	750
Clerk of Works	250
Accountant	400
Four senior clerks, from 130 <i>l.</i> to	200
Seven junior clerks, from 90 <i>l.</i> to	120

The offices of the Prisons Department are in 45 Parliament Street; office hours from ten, till four.

36. PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Lord President of the Council	£2000
Clerk of the Council	1200
Chief clerk and receiver of fees	1000
Two senior clerks	650
Three junior clerks	290
Five supplementary clerks, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	180
Receiver of clergy returns	500
Private secretary to Lord President	150
Two chamber-keepers	120
Officekeeper	200
Office porter	120
Nine messengers, from 90 <i>l.</i> to	140

The Privy Council Office is at Whitehall; and the hours of attendance are from eleven till four. An annual vacation of one month is granted to all employés.

37. PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Lord Privy Seal	2000
Private secretary	150
Chief clerk	400
Assistant clerk	120

The Privy Seal Office is at 1 New Street, Spring Gardens; office hours from ten till three daily.

38. PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

Secretary	1000
Assistant secretary	850
Accountant	300
Clerk	200
Officekeeper	90
Messenger	60

The Public Works Loan Office is at the South Sea House, Threadneedle Street, City. Office hours from ten till four.

39. RECORD OFFICE.

Keeper and Master of the Rolls	£6000
Deputy keeper	1000
Secretary	700
Three first-class senior assistant keepers, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	600
Three first-class junior assistant keepers, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	500
Four second-class senior assistant keepers, beginning at 250 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400
Four second-class junior assistant keepers, beginning at 250 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	350
Twenty clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	200
Fifty-five messengers and porters, about	65

The Public Records and State Paper Office is located at Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane; and the hours of attendance are from ten till four. A regular annual vacation of forty-two days is granted to assistant keepers, and of thirty-five days to clerks, besides occasional holidays.

40. SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

a. Secretary's Office.

Secretary and superintendent	1200
Assistant secretary	775
Two general inspectors, from 650 <i>l.</i> to	750
Three sub-inspectors, from 300 <i>l.</i> to	390

Chief clerk	£375
Two first-class clerks	215
Three second-class clerks	90
Accountant	315
Book-keeper	170
Four messengers	75

b. South Kensington Museum.

Deputy superintendent	315
Keeper of collections of art	440
Keeper of collections of education	350
Two assistant keepers	215
Superintendent of food and animal museum	300
Three clerks, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	180
Storekeeper	200
Deputy storekeeper	110

c. School of Mines and Geological Museum.

Directors	300
Keeper of mining records	440
Assistant keeper	200
Librarian and curator	360
Clerk and assistant	140
Seven lecturers, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	200
Five attendants, from 60 <i>l.</i> to	120

d. Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Director-General	800
Local Directors	450
Geologists and assistant geologists, from 150 <i>l.</i> to	300

The Chief Office of the Science and Art Department is at Kensington; hours from ten to four.

41. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Comptroller	1200
Chief clerk	700

SALARIES.

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Five first-class clerks, beginning at 375 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	£500
Seven second-class clerks, beginning at 260 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	360
Seven third-class clerks, beginning at 160 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	250
Seven fourth-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	150
Two examiners of printing, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	500
Seven assistant examiners, from 200 <i>l.</i> to . . .	450
Six first-class subordinates, beginning at 120 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 4 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	150
Ten second-class subordinates, beginning at 80 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 3 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	110
Two messengers, beginning at 70 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 2 <i>l.</i> per annum up to . . .	80

The Stationery Office is situated at Storey's Gate, Westminster; office hours from ten till half-past four.

42. TRADE DEPARTMENT.

President of the Board of Trade	2000
Vice-president	2000
Two joint secretaries, from 1500 <i>l.</i> to	2000
Two assistant secretaries, from 700 <i>l.</i> to	1000
Registrar and Librarian	800
Eight first-class clerks, beginning at 450 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 25 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	600
Eleven second-class clerks, beginning at 300 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	500
Thirteen third-class clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	300
Twelve senior supplementary clerks, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	300
Twenty-one junior supplementary clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	150

Four private secretaries, from 50 <i>l.</i> to . . .	£150
Twelve messengers, from 80 <i>l.</i> to . . .	100

The head-quarters of the Trade Department are at Whitehall; office hours from eleven to five. An annual leave of absence of thirty-six days is granted to all employes, besides Christmas Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

43. TREASURY.

a. Treasury Board.

First Lord of the Treasury	5000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	5000
Three junior lords	1000
Three secretaries	2000
Auditor of Civil List	1500
Four principal clerks, from 1200 <i>l.</i> to	1500
Nine first-class clerks, beginning at 700 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 25 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	900
Sixteen second-class clerks, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	600
Seven third-class clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	250
Twenty-three supplementary clerks, beginning at 120 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	250
Superintendent of messengers	200
Twenty messengers, from 80 <i>l.</i> to	150

b. Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor	2000
Assistant Solicitor	1500
Accountant	500
Two first-class clerks, beginning at 500 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 25 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	800
Three second-class clerks, beginning at 350 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	450
Two third-class clerks, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> , and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	300

The chief offices of the Treasury are at Whitehall ; office hours, from eleven till five. An annual vacation of forty-eight days is allowed to all employes, besides Christmas Day and Good Friday.

44. WAR DEPARTMENT.

a. Chief Office.

Secretary of State	£5000
First Under Secretary	2000
Second Under Secretary	1500
Assistant Under Secretary	1500
Secretary for military correspondence	1200
Chief clerk	1200
Assistant chief clerk	800
Private secretary to Secretary of State	300
Two private secretaries to under secretaries	150
Inspector-General of Fortifications	1500
Deputy inspector-general	800
Three first-class clerks, from 520 <i>l.</i> to	650
Seven second-class clerks, from 315 <i>l.</i> to	500
Twenty-four third-class clerks, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	300

b. Army Medical Department.

Director-General	1500
Two first-class clerks, from 520 <i>l.</i> to	650
Two second-class clerks, from 315 <i>l.</i> to	500
Eight third-class clerks, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	300

c. Department of Director of Stores and Clothing.

Director	1200
Assistant Director	800
Six first-class clerks, from 520 <i>l.</i> to	800
Nine second-class clerks, from 315 <i>l.</i> to	500
Forty-two third-class clerks, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	300

d. Director of Contracts Branch.

Director	1500
Two first-class clerks, from 520 <i>l.</i> to	800

Four second-class clerks, from 315 <i>l.</i> to . . .	£500
Eight third-class clerks, from 100 <i>l.</i> to . . .	300

e. Accountant-General's Branch.

Accountant-General	1200
Assistant Accountant-General	1000
Four senior first-class clerks, from 670 <i>l.</i> to . . .	800
Ten junior first-class clerks, from 520 <i>l.</i> to . . .	650
Thirty-five second-class clerks, from 315 <i>l.</i> to . . .	500
Seventy-two third-class clerks, from 100 <i>l.</i> to . . .	300
Temporary clerks, from 120 <i>l.</i> to	150

f. Commander-in-Chief's Office.

General Commanding-in-Chief	3500
Military secretary	2000
Three assistant secretaries, from 925 <i>l.</i> to . . .	1000
Private secretary to Commander-in-Chief	365
Three first-class clerks, from 500 <i>l.</i> to	700
Six second-class clerks, from 300 <i>l.</i> to	500
Thirteen third-class clerks, from 90 <i>l.</i> to	300
Supernumerary clerks	120
Four messengers, from 90 <i>l.</i> to	120

g. Adjutant-General's Office.

Adjutant-general	1400
Deputy adjutant-general	700
Chief clerk, from 500 <i>l.</i> to	600
Four first-class clerks, from 320 <i>l.</i> to	400
Five second-class clerks, from 220 <i>l.</i> to	300
Seven third-class clerks, from 90 <i>l.</i> to	200
Five messengers, from 70 <i>l.</i> to	100

h. Quartermaster-General's Office.

Quartermaster-general	1400
Chief clerk, from 420 <i>l.</i> to	500
Two first-class clerks, from 320 <i>l.</i> to	400
Three second-class clerks, from 220 <i>l.</i> to	300
Two third-class clerks, from 90 <i>l.</i> to	200

Four temporary clerks	£120
Three messengers, from 70 <i>l.</i> to	100

i. Military Store Establishments.

Principal military storekeeper	850
Seven military storekeepers, from 540 <i>l.</i> to	680
Nineteen deputy military storekeepers, from 370 <i>l.</i> to	490
Fifty-seven assistant military storekeepers, from 250 <i>l.</i> to	300
Seventy-six first-class clerks, from 150 <i>l.</i> to	220
Ninety-two second-class clerks, from 80 <i>l.</i> to	120
Twenty-eight temporary clerks, about	100
Nine inspectors of stores, from 150 <i>l.</i> to	250
Ten storeholders, from 90 <i>l.</i> to	120

The head-quarters of the War Department, namely the Secretary's office, Accountant-General's branch, Commander-in-Chief's office, and others, are in Pall Mall; the offices of the Adjutant-General, and Quartermaster-General, are at the Horse Guards, Whitehall; office hours from ten till four. All employes in these offices are allowed an annual vacation of forty-eight days, besides Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday. But the officers and clerks of the Military Store Service have only an annual leave of thirty days, including fixed holidays.

45. WOODS AND FORESTS OFFICE.

Two commissioners	1200
Chief mineral inspector	800
Receiver-general	700
Two principal clerks	600
Two senior clerks, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	500
Six assistant clerks, beginning at 250 <i>l.</i> and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	350

Nine junior clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to . . .	£200
Supplementary clerks, from 110 <i>l.</i> to . . .	180
Paper keepers, from 100 <i>l.</i> to . . .	150
Four messengers, from 85 <i>l.</i> to . . .	100

The office of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests is at 1 & 2 Whitehall Place; and the hours of attendance from half-past ten to four. An annual leave of absence of thirty days, besides Christmas Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday, two days at Easter, and two at Whitsuntide, is granted to all employés.

48. WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS OFFICE.

First Commissioner	2000
Secretary	1200
Assistant secretary	800
Private secretary to First Commissioner . . .	300
Two first-class clerks, beginning at 400 <i>l.</i> and advancing 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to . . .	600
Three second-class clerks, beginning at 250 <i>l.</i> and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to . . .	350
Eleven junior clerks, beginning at 100 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to . . .	200
Chief surveyor of works	1000
Seven assistant surveyors, from 300 <i>l.</i> to . . .	700
Chief examiner of accounts	600
Six assistant examiners, from 250 <i>l.</i> to . . .	400
Three clerks of the works	200
Thirteen assistant clerks of the works, beginning at 130 <i>l.</i> and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum, up to	160
Four messengers, from 80 <i>l.</i> to	100

The chief office of the Board of Works and Public Buildings is at 12 Whitehall Place; office hours from half-past ten to four. An annual leave of absence of

thirty days, besides Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide holidays, is granted to all employés.

Departments of the Public Service in Scotland.

47. BOARD OF FISHERIES.

Secretary	£500
Chief clerk	250
Three clerks, from 80 <i>l.</i> to	150
General inspector of fisheries	300
Assistant Inspector	160
Twenty-five officers at various outports, from 70 <i>l.</i> to	180

The offices of the Scottish Fishery Board are at the Royal Institution, Edinburgh.

48. GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR NORTH BRITAIN.

Registrar-General	400
Secretary	300
Superintendent of Statistics	250
Inspector of Registers	200
Chief clerk	150
Senior clerk	140
Three junior clerks	100
Nine district examiners, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	200

The office of the Registrar-General for North Britain is at Edinburgh ; office hours from ten to four.

49. LUNACY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.

Chief Commissioner	£1000
Two deputy commissioners	500
Secretary	500
Clerks, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
Messengers	50

The offices of the Scottish Lunacy Board are at Edinburgh; office hours from ten to five.

50. QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer	1250
Chief clerk	550
Eight junior clerks, from 95 <i>l.</i> to	145
Secretary of the Bible Board	600
Lyon King-at-Arms	550
Keeper of the regalia	200
Queen's historiographer	190
Her Majesty's limner	100
Six pursuivants-at-arms	20
Heralds	25
Doorkeepers	60

The office of Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer is at Edinburgh; office hours from ten to four.

51. ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

Astronomer Royal	300
Two assistant astronomers	200
Clerks	100

The Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, is in connection with Edinburgh University.

Departments of the Public Service in Ireland.

52. CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Chief secretary and keeper of Privy Seal	£4000
Under secretary	1900
Chief clerk	700
Private secretary to chief secretary	420
Private secretary to under secretary	150
Two first-class clerks, from 500 <i>l.</i> to	650
Five second-class clerks, from 300 <i>l.</i> to	450
Eight third-class clerks, from 90 <i>l.</i> to	280
Superintendent of messengers	230
Eight messengers, from 60 <i>l.</i> to	100

The Chief Secretary's office for Ireland is at Dublin Castle; but there is a London Branch called "the Irish Office" at 19 Whitehall. The hours of attendance in both departments are from ten to four.

53. CONSTABULARY FOR IRELAND.

Inspector-general	1500
Two deputy inspectors-general	800
Two assistant inspectors	500
Two first-rate county inspectors	300
Twenty-two second-rate county inspectors	250
Eight third-rate county inspectors	220
Six sub-inspectors	180
Seventy-seven first-rate sub-inspectors	150
Seventy-seven second-rate sub-inspectors	120
Eighty-three third-rate sub-inspectors	100
Fifty-three first-rate head constables	60
Two hundred and twenty-six second-rate head constables	50

Two thousand constables, from 30 <i>l.</i> to . . .	£40
Nine thousand sub-constables, from 24 <i>l.</i> to . . .	28

The head office of the Irish constabulary is at Dublin Castle.

54. CONVICT SERVICE FOR IRELAND.

Chairman of directors	900
Two directors	750
Governors of convict establishments, from 350 <i>l.</i> to	400
Inspectors	900
First-class clerks	220
Second-class clerks	140
Messengers	52

The chief office of the Irish Convict Service is at Smithfield, Dublin.

55. EDUCATIONAL OFFICE FOR IRELAND.

Resident commissioner	1000
Two secretaries	750
Accountant	550
Assistant accountant	330
Two chief clerks of statistical department	500
Six first-class clerks	340
Nine second-class clerks	210
Fifteen third-class clerks	125
Ten supplementary clerks	100
Six head inspectors	400
Twelve first-class district inspectors	350
Thirty-eight second-class district inspectors	275
Ten sub-inspectors	200
Messengers	75

The head offices of the Board of National Education for Ireland is at Dublin Castle.

56. GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR IRELAND.

Registrar-general	£800
Senior clerks	250
Junior clerks	150
Transcribers, from 90 <i>l.</i> to	100
Messengers	50

The Irish Register Office is in Henrietta Street, Dublin; hours of attendance from ten to four.

57. LUNACY BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Two commissioners	1000
Two deputy commissioners	500
Secretary	500
Inspectors of asylums	800
Senior clerk	220
Junior clerks, from 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
Messengers	50

The offices of the Irish Lunacy Board are at Dublin Castle.

58. PAYMASTER'S OFFICE FOR IRELAND.

Paymaster of civil service	1000
Principal clerk and cashier	700
Two accountants, from 500 <i>l.</i> to	600
Two assistant accountants, from 350 <i>l.</i> to	450
Five assistant clerks, from 200 <i>l.</i> to	350
Seven junior clerks, from 90 <i>l.</i> to	180
Assistant keeper of records	400
Deputy-assistant keeper, from 150 <i>l.</i> to	300
Three messengers, from 60 <i>l.</i> to	75

The office of the Paymaster of Civil Services for Ireland is at Dublin Castle ; and the hours of attendance are from ten to four.

59. POOR-LAW BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Chief commissioner	£2000
Two assistant commissioners	1200
Three senior inspectors	700
Seven junior inspectors	500
Chief clerk	650
Six first-class clerks, from 375 <i>l.</i> to	495
Ten second-class clerks, from 230 <i>l.</i> to	240
Ten third-class clerks	150
Ten fourth-class clerks	100
Eight extra clerks	90
Five messengers, from 42 <i>l.</i> to	65

The offices of the Irish Poor-Law Commission are at the Custom House, Dublin; office hours from ten to four.

60. PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE FOR IRELAND.

Chairman of commissioners	1500
Two commissioners	1000
Secretary and registrar	700
Accountant	600
Assistant accountant	450
Cashier	400
Three first-class book-keepers	335
Four second-class book-keepers	240
Five third-class book-keepers	150
Three first-class clerks	400
Five second-class clerks	250
Six third-class clerks	140
Temporary clerks	100

The offices of the Board of Public Works for Ireland

are in Henrietta Street, Dublin; hours of attendance from ten till five.

61. REGISTRY OF IRISH DEEDS.

Registrar of deeds	£1200
First assistant registrar	700
Second assistant registrar	600
Two first-class clerks, beginning at 260 <i>l.</i> and advancing 15 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	400
Fifteen second-class clerks, beginning at 150 <i>l.</i> and advancing 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	250
Fifty-two third-class clerks, beginning at 90 <i>l.</i> and advancing 5 <i>l.</i> per annum up to	130
Twenty transcribers, beginning at 52 <i>l.</i> and ad- vancing 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum up to	78

The Registry of Deeds Office for Ireland is in Henrietta Street, Dublin; and the hours of attendance are from ten to four.

62. WAR DEPARTMENT FOR IRELAND.

Commander of the forces	1500
Military secretary	550
Assistant military secretary	300
Deputy-quartermaster-general	350
Deputy-adjutant-general	340
Chief clerk	300
Assistant chief clerk	290
Four senior clerks, from 160 <i>l.</i> to	250
Eight junior clerks, from 90 <i>l.</i> to	150
Extra clerks	90
Five messengers	50

The head-quarters of the War Department for Ireland are at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, near Dublin. An annual vacation of four weeks is granted to all the civil employés of the establishment.

VI. EXAMINERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following is a list of the examiners employed by the Civil Service Commissioners : —

Employed continuously.

Theodore Walrond, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Edward Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Employed occasionally in general subjects.

G. C. Brodrick, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

Rev. T. Burbidge, LL.D., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rev. G. Butler, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford.

S. Butler, Esq., M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rev. R. Congreve, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford.

G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

W. F. Edwards, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

F. Vaughan Hawkins, Esq., B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

F. Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford.

G. W. Hemming, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

E. J. Lawrence, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

- G. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
 C. Maret, Esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.
 Edward Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Classical Moderator.
 J. Roberts, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.
 T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.
 William Spottiswoode, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., of Balliol College, Oxford.
 H. W. Watson, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
 Rev. J. Woolley, M.A., LL.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Employed for special subjects.

- Dutch.*—Rev. Dr. Gehle ; Mr. Rudolf.
French.—M. Merlet ; M. Dupont. (In Dublin)—
 Rev. Dr. Abeltshauser, Queen's Professor of French and German in the University of Dublin.
German.—Max Müller, Esq., M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, and Professor of Modern European Languages, Oxford ; Rev. Dr. Walbaum, Chaplain to the Prussian Legation ; Dr. Heimann, Professor of the German Language and Literature in the University of London ; Herr Fontane.
Hebrew.—Rev. A. McCaul, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Professor of Divinity and of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature, King's College, London.
Italian.—Count Arrivabene, Professor of Italian at University College, London ; Signor Pistrucci, Professor of Italian at King's College, London ; Count Saffi, Teacher of Italian at the Taylor Institution, Oxford.
Modern Greek.—Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.M.G., M.A.
Polish.—Major Czulczewski ; M. Sosnowski.

Portuguese.—Signor Monteiro.

Russian.—Rev. E. Popoff, Chaplain to the Russian Embassy.

Sanscrit.—Max. Müller, Esq., M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Professor of Modern European Languages, Oxford.

Spanish.—E. Del Mar, Esq.; Signor De Mora; Rev. L. Lucena, Spanish Teacher at the Taylor Institution, Oxford.

Eastern Languages.—Col. Ouseley; C. B. Eastwick, Esq.; J. W. Redhouse, Esq.

Astronomy.—Rev. J. Challis, M.A., F.R.S., Plumian Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.

Civil Engineering.—Capt. Galton, R.E., Assistant Secretary to the Railway Department of Board of Trade.

Geology.—G. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Land Surveying.—H. J. Castle, Esq.

Law.—H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D., Reader in Jurisprudence and the Civil Law to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple; T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Law of Scotland.—R. Stuart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Physiology.—Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, University Coll. London.

Physical Science.—M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Esq., M.A., Deputy Reader in Mineralogy, Oxford.

For Examinations in Scotland.

A. C. Longmore, Esq., Office of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

For Examinations in Ireland.

Johnstone Stoney, Esq., Secretary to the Queen's University.

VII. LIST OF THE HEADS OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS

Who exercise the chief Patronage of the Civil Service.

A § denotes a Member of the Cabinet.

First Lord of the Treasury—§ Viscount Palmerston.

Lord Chancellor—§ Lord Campbell.

President of Council—§ Earl Granville.

Lord Privy Seal—§ Duke of Argyll.

Secretary of State, Foreign—§ Lord John Russell

Secretary of State, Home—§ Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis,
Bart. M.P.

Secretary of State, Colonial—§ Duke of Newcastle.

Secretary of State for India—§ Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood,
Bart. M.P.

Secretary of State, War Department—§ Rt. Hon. S.
Herbert, M.P.

Chancellor of Exchequer—§ Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone,
M.P.

Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster—§ Rt. Hon. Sir G.
Grey, Bart. M.P.

First Lord of Admiralty—§ Duke of Somerset.

President of Board of Trade—§ Rt. Hon. T. Milner
Gibson, M.P.

Postmaster-General—§ Earl of Elgin.

Chief Commissioner of Works—§ Rt. Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.

Lord Steward of Household—Earl of St. Germans.

Lord Chamberlain of Household—Viscount Sydney.

Vice-Chamberlain of Household—Viscount Castle-rosse, M.P.

Comptroller of Household—Lord Proby, M.P.

Treasurer of Household—Viscount Bury.

Master of Horse—Marquis of Ailesbury.

Master of Buckhounds—Earl of Bessborough.

President of Poor Law Board—§ Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.

President of Board of Health—Rt. Hon. R. Lowe, M.P.

Under Secretary of Colonial Office—C. Fortescue, Esq., M.P.

Under Secretary of Foreign Office—Lord Wodehouse.

Under Secretary of Home Department—G. Clive, Esq., M.P.

Under Secretary for War—Earl de Grey and Ripon.

Vice-President of Committee of Council on Education
—Rt. Hon. R. Lowe, M.P.

Vice-President of Board of Trade—Rt. Hon. W. Hutt, M.P.

Judge Advocate-General—Rt. Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P.

Secretaries of Treasury—Hon. H. B. W. Brand, M.P.; S. Laing, Esq., M.P.

Secretary of Admiralty—Lord C. Paget, M.P.

Secretary of Indian Council—T. G. Baring, Esq., M.P.

Junior Lords of Treasury—Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., M.P.; E. H. Knatchbull Hugessen, Esq., M.P.; J. Bagwell, Esq., M.P.

Junior Lords of Admiralty.—Sir R. S. Dundas; Admiral F. T. Pelham; Capt. Eden; Capt. Frederick; S. Whitbread, Esq., M.P.

Attorney-General—Sir R. Bethell, M.P.

Solicitor-General—Sir W. Atherton, M.P.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl of Carlisle, K.G.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.

Lord Chancellor for Ireland—Rt. Hon. M. Brady.

Attorney-General for Ireland—Rt. Hon. R. Deasy, M.P.

Solicitor-General for Ireland—Serjt. J. O'Hagan.

Lord Advocate of Scotland—Rt. Hon. J. Moncrieff, M.P.

Solicitor-General of Scotland—E. F. Maitland, Esq.

THE END.

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